

MOUTRIE'S  
FOR  
VICTOR  
RECORDS



# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

September 4, 1923. Temperature 78. Barometer 29.74. Rainfall 0.16 inch. Windy 90. September 14, 1923. Temperature 78.

THE DOLLAR.  
To-day's closing rate 2/3 7/16.  
To-day's opening rate 2/3 7/16.

Obtainable from all  
Stores  
**JEYES' FLUID**  
THE BEST  
DISINFECTANT  
ALEX. ROSE & CO.  
(HONGKONG) LTD.  
Sole Agents

No. 18,681. 五期星 號四十月九年三十二百九千一第 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1923. 日四初月八亥發次歲年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

**A VICTROLA**  
**Adds Charm and Comfort**

Great music is always an interesting subject for conversation; such discussions cement many a friendship.

The Victrola gives you music in its highest and clearest form—as near to the actual performance of the artists themselves, as it is possible to approach, without seeing them in person.

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**S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.**  
Exclusive Agents.  
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors

**Breeches Makers**

St. George's Building, Lee House Street.  
(Next door Café Wiseman.)

**MAH-JONG!**

The Game which has become the rage of the whole world.

Take a set home to day and you will quickly become an enthusiastic exponent.

We have the best selection in South China.

**SWATOW LACE COMPANY.**  
No. 17A, Queen's Road, Central.  
Manufacturers of  
SILK EMBROIDERIES, SWATOW DRAWN WORK, LACES, etc., etc.  
Phone C. 1468. (Hung On Furniture Store).

**ECONOMY IN COAL**

Packman Lamps Coal stands for economy in coal value. All heavy coal here, a large percentage of which is practically waste. The quality is superior. Lamp burners into lamps as soon as they are cut into holders. Packman Lamp Coal burns brightly and in the best of all ways.

**KEUNG YIP & CO.**  
Coal Merchants & Contractors. 27, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 28. Cable address: "Hing Kee."  
We stock in our 20 towns 11 grades of other Fuchoo Coal.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
Tel. Cen. 636. Tel. Cen. 639.

**WHEN THE DOORS ARE WIDE OPEN**

It is quite easy for everybody to enjoy the sight of the most beautiful and largest display of  
**POCKET & WRIST WATCHES**  
and also to acquire about the  
**EXTREMELY LOW PRICES**

**J. ULLMANN & CO.**

**TROUBLE IN SPAIN.**  
**REVOLT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.**  
**MARTIAL LAW IN BARCELONA.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BARCELONA, September 13.

Following disturbances arising from anti-Spanish demonstrations by Catalan Separatists, the Captain-General of Barcelona, Primo de Rivera, issued proclamation announcing that the military authorities had decided to take over power. They occupied the central telephone office, enforced martial law and established a censorship claiming that the garrisons at Madrid, Saragossa and Seville would adhere to the movement, and stating that proceedings would be instituted against the Foreign Minister and President of the Council. A government will be established under the military authorities. The movement is not directed against the King but against the Government.

**CABINET STATEMENT.**  
MADRID, September 13.

The Cabinet, after an all-night sitting, issued a statement that apparently the military forces in certain districts were disposed to concur in the attitude and rebellion of de Rivera. The cabinet, in permanent session, will maintain its position and will only yield by force. The King will arrive in Madrid to-day.

**ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED.**  
MADRID, September 13.

It is learned from an authoritative ministerial source that a document has been distributed amongst the garrison in Madrid declaring that the Government has lost all public confidence owing to immorality and corruption and its disastrous policy in Morocco. The Captain-General in Madrid, Cobos, was summoned to the Cabinet and gave an assurance that the garrison in Madrid were ready to guarantee maintenance of order.

BARCELONA, September 13.

Martial law has been declared. Acting under the orders of de Rivera, General Llorens has taken over the administration of the province of Barcelona. The military also seized power in the Catalan provinces, apparently without difficulty.

**SITUATION SERIOUS.**  
MADRID, September 14.

The newspapers unanimously describe the situation as serious. El Sol states that the Government has sent warships to Barcelona. The garrison at Bilbao has joined the movement. Madrid is quiet and there have been no incidents.

**CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.**  
**LEAGUE OF NATIONS DECISION.**

GENEVA, September 13.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations passed a motion favouring a reduction in the League's budget. Sir William Fry, supporting the motion, declared that the Indian delegation always favour economies, provided the work of the League is not impaired. The motion was referred to the Supervisory Committee for examination and report as soon as possible.

Mr. Reynaud (France) proposed that the Japanese contribution to the League be reduced in view of the catastrophe. The proposal was unanimously approved. Mr. Adachi (Japan) cordially returned thanks.

**RENTS PUZZLE.**  
**KNOTTY PROBLEM SOLVED.**  
**WINGLOK STREET DEAL.**

A decision of special interest to legal men and to those concerned in property transactions was given by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) at the Summary Court to-day in a case under the Rents Ordinance.

"The plaintiffs," His Honour pointed out in the course of his judgment, "are suing for possession of the ground floor of No. 78 Winglok Street, with mesne profits. The facts which are agreed are quite simple. By an agreement dated 20th February, 1922, the plaintiffs agreed to purchase the premises, No. 78, Winglok Street for the sum of \$41,000, whereof \$4,000 was paid as deposit. Completion was to be made on or before June 17, 1922. By clause 10 of the agreement the vendor was to remain on as a monthly tenant. He was to pay as from the date of completion a monthly rental of \$280."

"On the first day of the fifth moon of the following Chinese year, July 4, 1923, he was to vacate and deliver up possession. The purchase was duly completed and the vendor remained on as tenant to the plaintiffs. On September 1, 1922, the defendants, who had no notice of the agreement, became sub-tenants of the vendor, of the ground floor, on an oral monthly agreement. Ultimately the vendor went out of possession but the defendants remained on the ground floor. The plaintiffs now claim to be statutory tenants. The other parts of the house, but

**IMPLACABLE ITALY.**  
**STILL LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.**  
**ARGUMENT WITH JUGO-SLAVIA.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, September 13.

The report that Italy has refused to accept Swiss arbitration in the dispute with Jugo-Slavia has perturbed responsible authorities in London. It is apprehended that one of the parties concerned might attempt a rash action provocative of war. It is understood that the situation is causing grave concern to the French government in view of its close connection with the Little Entente.

**CORFU.**  
**AMBASSADORS AGREE.**

PARIS, September 13.

It is authoritatively stated that the Conference of Ambassadors at their meeting this evening completely agreed to the solution which is part of the compromise concerning the condition regarding the evacuation of Corfu, which will doubtless occur before October 1.

**SOLUTION CONDITIONS.**  
PARIS, September 13.

It is learned from well informed quarters that the solution reached at the Ambassadors' Conference provides for the Italian evacuation of Corfu by September 27. If by that date reports received by the inter-allied Commission of Inquiry show that Greece has not done her utmost for the detection and punishment of the Janina murderers, Greece's deposit of \$5,000,000 lire will be handed over to Italy as reparations.

**JAPAN'S NEED.**  
**FRENCH WARRIORS HELP.**

PARIS, September 13.

A joint committee of the grandes associations d'ancien combattants has opened a public subscription in aid of the Japanese sufferers.

**AUSTRALIA THANKED.**  
MELBOURNE, September 14.

The Japanese Government has telegraphed to the Governor-General thanking Australia for her practical sympathy with the earthquake sufferers.

**AMERICA'S HELPING HAND.**  
BALTIMORE, September 14.

Mr. Denby, addressing a Red Cross meeting, contended that America ought to be the first to offer relief to Japan because "America's outstretched hand was the first Japan's grasped when she came out of the ancient shadows."

**OBVIOUSLY.**  
**CHINA AND THE LEAGUE.**

GENEVA, September 13.

In the course of a debate in the Assembly of the League of Nations on the work of the Council, the first Chinese delegate said China entered the League because she was convinced of its utility.

this action is concerned with the ground floor only. It is agreed that two questions arise:—

"First—could the plaintiffs have obtained an order for possession against the vendor, had the latter remained in occupation?"

"Secondly—assuming the first question be answered in the affirmative, can an order for possession be made against the defendants?"

"The statutory restrictions on the right of a landlord to obtain possession were observed. His Honour, found in Section 4 of the Rents Ordinance 1922 and sub-sections (a) to (f) gave the instances in which an order for possession could be given. The instance here relied on was found in sub-section (d), which reads:—

"A tenant has or shall have given notice to quit, or has or shall have agreed in writing to quit, and in consequence of that notice or agreement the lessor has or shall have taken any other steps, as a result of which he would, in the opinion of the Court, be prejudiced if he could not obtain possession."

"In the present case," the Puisne Judge proceeded to remark, "there is no question of a notice to quit. What is relied on is the provision in clause 10 of the agreement that the tenant shall quit and deliver up possession on a given date. It is objected that an agreement of this kind, made prior to the tenancy, is not within the scope of the sub-section, because it contemplates an agreement by a person who is already a tenant, and not by one who is to become a tenant at some future date. I confess that I am unable to see the force of the objection. The words of the section are perfectly general."

"We have here a tenant who has agreed in writing to quit. The agreement is embodied in the instrument, under which he ultimately became a tenant. I

do not see what more is necessary. So far then the section is satisfied. The first condition is satisfied by clause 10. But something more is required.

It is not contended that the plaintiffs have, in consequence of the agreement to quit, contracted to sell or let the tenement. Have they then, in the words of the sub-section, "taken any other steps as a result of which they would, in the opinion of the Court, be seriously prejudiced if they could not obtain possession?" It is contended that they have, inasmuch as they have paid over the full purchase money—a step they would not have taken had they not believed that in consequence of the agreement they would get possession in due course. No other ground is alleged. In my opinion mere payment of money is not sufficient—the point is, I think, concluded by a decision of the Court of Appeal in England (Baron v. Pitham, 1909, 2 K. B. 201) under a section of the English Act of 1920 which is substantially identical with the provisions of the Hong-kong Ordinance.

"In the case before me the plaintiffs have my sympathy. As Mr. Watson pointed out, if they were dishonest they might have brought themselves under the subsection by a collateral contract to sell or lease. They would then no doubt have succeeded upon, at any rate, the first point argued before me. As it is I have no option but to give judgment for the defendants on the claim for possession. I have heard no argument on the question of mesne profits. It is not to be arranged between the parties. They had better come into chambers."

Mr. M. M. Watson (of Messrs. Johnston, Stoker and Mansel) appeared for the plaintiffs at the hearing and Mr. M. R. Lee (of Messrs. Lo and Lo) for the defendants.

**Our reputation**

As Dress Wear experts is too well established to need emphasis here.

The care for every detail has personal attention and can be relied upon to be "just right."

Call and consult us

**MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.**

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again? That is because you are not using

**FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.**

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sole Distributors are

**Tel. C. 245. FLETCHER & CO., LTD. Tel. C. 245. THE PHARMACY.**

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with

**Enamelled**

and

**Aluminium**

**COOKING UTENSILS.**

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**THE WING ON CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG.

**MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.**

General Knitter & Dyers.  
Manufacturers of Woolen Hosiery, Jerseys, Sweaters & all kinds of Underwear.  
No. 1-18, Causeway Bay. Telephone Central 1201.  
Manager: YEUNG POK WAN.

**DOWS PORTS.**

<b>DOWS ONE CROWN</b>	<b>DOWS ARMADALE</b>
INVALID	1808
HUNTING	1804

**CALDERWOOD, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.,**  
15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 75.

**SWATOW TRADING CO.**  
Tel. Central 2303. 6, Hongkong Hotel Building.  
**MANUFACTURERS**  
of Handmade Chinese Linen Drawn-work and Embroideries  
REALISED IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.  
Mandarin Costumes of Various Design and Fashion-ware.

**FOOK WENG & Co., Just Opened!**

EXPORTER OF  
Swatow Drawn-thread Work and Canton Embroidery in finest Quality of silk and linen.

Dealing in Ivory, Eraw, Powder, Cloisonne and Lacquer.  
Mandarin Costumes and Shawls are our most popular stocks.

All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.  
No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

We are manufacturers of  
Felt Hats, Straw Hats, Linen Hats, Topies, etc.

Manufactured in  
**HONGKONG**

by the  
**NAM YUET HAT FACTORY**  
25-26, Southview Road, HONGKONG

**THE YUEK WO STORE.**  
The Watch and Jewellery Repairers.  
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Gold, Silver, and Plating.  
Office No. 23, T'ung Man Street, Phone Central 5000.  
Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone Kowloon 721.  
Prop. T. L. LEUNG. Manager K. C. LUNG.







INTIMATIONS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.  
NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1923.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 18th September at the offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 7th September, 1923 until the 18th September, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1923.

THE SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO., (1922) LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Clarendon Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th April, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1923, until TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central on TUESDAY, the 2nd of October, 1923, at 11 a.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd of September to 2nd of October both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1923.

HONGKONG CLUB.  
NOTICE.

THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING of Twenty Debentures of the HONGKONG CLUB, (1920 issue—\$500 each) was held in the Club House on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1923, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:

14	215	313	536
144	218	408	568
170	238	454	583
194	282	483	756
198	288	491	855

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1923, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,  
A. H. ABBAS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1923.

NOTICE.

A DANCE will be held on FRIDAY, September 14th, by H.M.S. "Diomedes" at R.N. Canteen Theatre. "Diomedes" Jazz Band will be in attendance.

Admission 50 cents. Ladies Free.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITION OF SALE

of the STEAMSHIP "CHEKIANG" as she now lies at Stone Cutters Island to be sold by Order of the Mortgagee by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY the 21st day of September, 1923 at 3 o'clock p.m. IN ONE LOT by Messrs. Lammer Bros., Auctioneers at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The ship is of 185.2 tons gross and 53.4 net tonnage. Her length is 100 feet or thereabouts, beam 33 feet or thereabouts, draft 18 feet 0 inches or thereabouts and horsepower 252.

For orders to view, apply to Messrs. Lammer Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars apply to: Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & WATSON, Prince's Buildings or to Messrs. LAMMER Bros., the Auctioneers, Duddell Street, Hongkong, September 11, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

HONGKONG RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS LISTS for the above Fund are open at the following places:

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.  
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.  
Mercantile Bank of India.  
International Banking Corporation.  
Netherlands Trading Society.  
Yokohama Specie Bank.  
Hongkong Club.

Cheques should be made out to the Order of the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Fund.

By Order,  
D. K. BLAIR,  
Secretary.  
HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1923.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER: HONGKONG RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

SUPPLIES OF SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE of Local Ladies under the presidency of Mrs. E. D. C. WONG has been formed for the purpose of receiving and handing over to the Relief Committee for despatch to the devastated areas in Japan parcels of second-hand European clothing of all descriptions for adults and children.

The Committee will be in attendance at the City Hall daily from Monday, 17th inst. to Saturday, 22nd inst. between 11 a.m. and 12 Noon.

Parcels sent by messengers should be addressed to the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Committee.

By Order,  
D. K. BLAIR,  
Secretary.  
HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1923.

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

Send in your old newspapers and magazines for sale. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd., has been formed for the purpose of receiving and handing over to the Relief Committee for despatch to the devastated areas in Japan parcels of second-hand European clothing of all descriptions for adults and children.

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By Order,  
D. K. BLAIR,  
Secretary.  
HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1923.

RAITAN GOODS.

THE two undermentioned guilds beg to announce that the prices hitherto charged have remained the same for years. Owing to the increased cost of living all manufacturers, stores and workmen are reluctantly compelled to raise their prices. At a meeting of employers and employees it was unanimously agreed that prices of goods be increased by ten per cent. and that workmen's wages be raised by seventeen per cent. This was ratified by the delegates appointed to the meeting.

THE WING HING TONG (Rattan Masters' Guild).  
THE ON KWAN GENERAL GUILD (Manufacturers' Masters' & Workmen's Guild).  
Hongkong, August 28, 1923.

LEE KEE

ESTABLISHED 1896

BATHS & BATH-ROOM ACCESSORIES

Estimates furnished free of charge.

Office 21, Wellington St.

Stylish Ladies' & Gentlemen's Footwear



THE TIN YIN HONG CO.

100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION



PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, of a Crown Land at Pokfulam Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.									
No. of Lot.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Square Feet.	Area in Acres.	Area in Roods.	Area in Poles.	Area in Squares.	Area in Rods.
1	100/1	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
2	100/2	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
3	100/3	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
4	100/4	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
5	100/5	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
6	100/6	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
7	100/7	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
8	100/8	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
9	100/9	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0
10	100/10	At Pokfulam Road, near the junction of the road with the road leading to the Government House.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	0.23	0	0	0	0

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional word 5 Cents for 3 insertions.

POSITION WANTED

RECOMMENDING a reliable Japanese Boy to Private Mess, or Club-Houses as Houseboy, Clean, Clever and Quiet. Please address Box No. 1449, c/o "China Mail."

FOR  
FRENCH TUITION

Write to  
G. MOUSSON  
c/o "China Mail" office.



Allenburys  
Milk Food No. 1

The first food in the 'Allenburys' Progressive System of Infant Feeding. It resembles as closely as possible baby's natural dietary—mother's milk. The casein which is present in cow's milk or ordinary dried milk, and which forms hard indigestible masses in baby's stomach, is removed by a unique process of manufacture, making the Milk Food No. 1 ideal for bottle fed babies from birth to 3 months.

Write for further particulars and free copy of 'Allenburys' book on 'Infant Feeding and Management.'

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.  
40 Canton Road, SHANGHAI.

SWAY HOUSE  
HAT MAKER.

No. 18, Wyndham Street.

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Women are said to be better at learning foreign languages than are men.

Theft from a person, with violence, may be punished by penal servitude for life.

A Southend woman wheeled into court in a Bath chair obtained a separation order from her husband, to whom she was married 11 years ago.

Amy Dawes, a woman book-maker, fined £20 at Willesden for street betting, had 174 slips on her, mostly handed in by women and children.

Fred Phillips, ex-captain of Pontypool Rugby Club, was talking to other patients at Pontypool Hospital, when he had a seizure and died.

A cat belonging to a Margate resident has a white face with black markings, which give it a striking likeness to Charlie Chaplin, even to the moustache.

Talking machine records of the voices of leading men are being made on copper discs, said to last 10,000 years, and stored in the Prussian State Library.

Punch, as the name of a beverage, is derived from the Hindu word "panch," meaning five, there being originally five essential ingredients in the mixture.

Among our Prime Ministers, two created records. Sir Robert Walpole held the position for twenty-one years, and W. E. Gladstone occupied it four times.

Lady Llangatock has been elected to the town of Monmouth (to be placed in the Rolls Hall, which was built by her husband) £5000 worth of Nelson's relics, including Nelson's sword.

Sir Montague Barlow, Minister of Labour, stated that the number of ex-Servicemen registered as unemployed on April 23 was 360,000, of whom 84,000 were under 25 and 22,400 over 50.

Judgment was reserved in the Ulster High Court at Belfast in a case in which an injunction is sought to prevent the council of the Royal Portmash Golf Club, County Antrim, from authorising play on Sunday.

John Kersie, the Liverpool fireman who was found guilty of plotting to murder his wife in order to get £500 insurance from a newspaper, was at Manchester Assizes sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

MARRIED TEACHERS.

COLLEGE PRINCIPALS' PLAN.

The hearing was continued of the action between Mrs. Elizabeth Price, of Clydach, Glamorgan, and 57 other married women school teachers, against the Rhondda Urban Council, asking for a declaration that the notices dismissing them were illegal.

The Rev. D. J. Thomas, principal of the Home and Colonial Training College, Wood Green, N., called for the defence, stating that nearly 1,000 qualified teachers were turned out each July in the country. It was important there should be openings for them in the schools. To get out of the difficulty he suggested:

The dismissal of all married women teachers with the exception of widows and those whose husbands could not support them adequately; the dismissal of both men and women teachers when they reached the age of 60 instead of 65, the present reasonable age; and the giving of reasonable notice to all unqualified teachers.

He thought the laws of supply and demand should apply to teachers as to others.

Mr. Justice Eve: But this seems to be the case here. You say to an old man, 'You have had a good innings and now we will strangle you or kill you.'

The hearing was adjourned.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

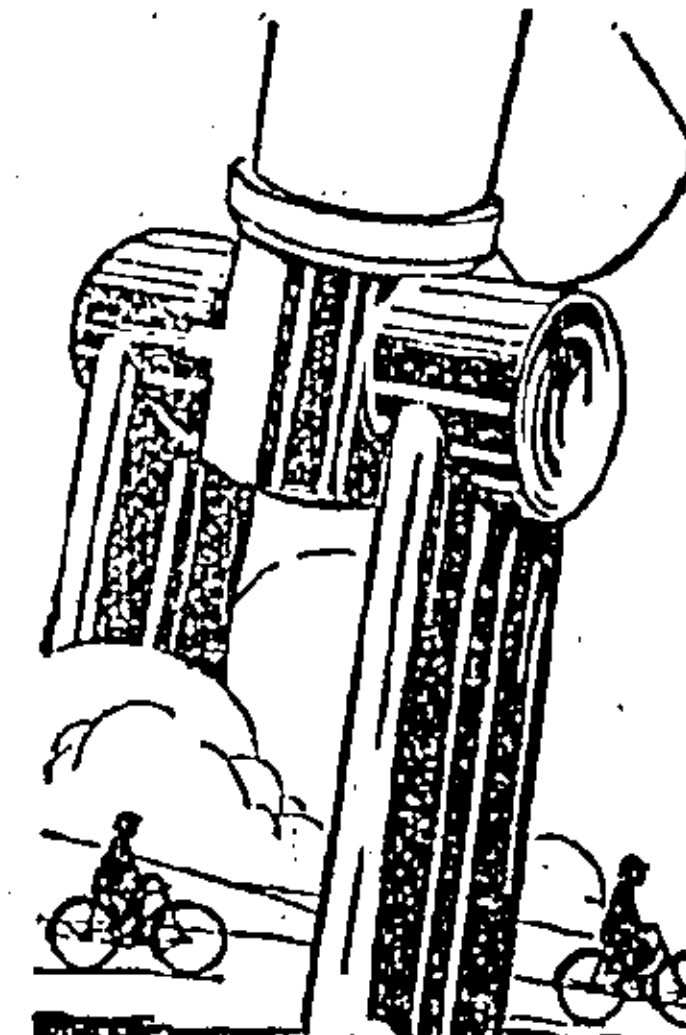
For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

ISLAND.	Feet
Signal Station	1774
St. Paul's	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Byrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1705
Tatook Sanatorium	600
St. David	877
Bowen Rd. (Silver)	593
MAINLAND.	Feet
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971
Lyn Rock	1645
Shatin Pass	1000
Customs Pass	780
Yi-tai Peak	724

Rheumatism.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CAN A SHADOW  
HAUNT  
YOU?



See this Fork Crown—It is one of the distinctive features of the

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The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK consists of an up-to-date and accurate index of Telephone Subscribers, the numbers being given in sequence.

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## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1923.

### THE NEW EDUCATION.

As we expressed in the "Letter from Home" which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *China Mail*, "Educational experts at home are still discussing what is meant by education and there is great uncertainty of aim and conflict of opinion regarding this most vital question." It is not merely at home that there is this "great uncertainty" and "conflict of opinion." Such must always be the case with such a subject as education. Our correspondent, whose letters will be worth more than passing thought, cites the views of the American Principal of Columbia University on this question, who has offered "certain evidences of education" which are as far from the common view of education as anything can be. Correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue are given as the first essential. Refined and gentle manners which are the result of fixed habits of thought and action, as the second, the argument being that good manners are a very effective measure of good morals. The Principal could not contemplate applying the word educated to the most well informed vulgarism. Sound standings of appreciation of beauty and of worth and a character based on these standards is the third essential, the fourth being the power and habit of reflection. Few people, it is alleged, ever reflected, whilst most people lived on the surface of life and seldom probed the depths. It is hardly worth while spending time arguing or insisting on such obvious truths as are contained in this fourth essential. There will be unanimous agreement that the assertions are true and like truth unassailable. There is still a further essential, the need of efficiency or the power to do. The listing of these points show the

lines on which enlightened educational thought is proceeding and what an immense difference there is between the new idea and the old conception of education as a thorough grounding in the usual rudiments of the three R's. Doubtless there will be those who will scoff at these apparent idealistic essentials of what should consist of true education. Education has so far consisted in fitting the youth of the Nation to take its place in the competitive race of life. The subjects taught and the methods of teaching them to pass successfully the, in some quarters, debated test of examinations, are all seemingly aimed at turning out Robots—machine-made educated beings whose educational success as evidenced by degrees, diplomas, certificates, prizes, shall entitle them to the best jobs that are going. It may be argued that many of the essentials quoted are matters for the parent in the home, but whilst this in part is true, it must be advanced that seeing the influence the teacher has on the minds of the young at the most plastic stage of life, such ideals as have been mentioned, must, if they are to be successful, be advanced and taught by those who have been called to probably the highest and most responsible work that can fall to any man or woman. We are reminded of the observation of one who was at one time Lecturer in our University, who in referring to the evident and feverish anxiety of those most concerned to turn our Engineering graduates, solemnly yet smilingly deplored this haste and advised the more important necessity of "turning out men." We attempt no dogmatism on a highly specialised and controversial subject beyond commending the ideals advanced as very desirable.

### Sermons.

If figures can be made to prove anything we wonder what they can be made to prove in stating that 85,000 sermons are delivered weekly in England and Wales alone. Eighty-five thousand! Given the average delivery of a sermon as a period of say twenty-five minutes,

we arrive at the fact that computing minutes into days we get a number of 1,478 days. Assuming that on an average three hours are spent by each of the 85,000 sermonisers we get 255,000 hours spent in preparation—probably prayer—let us hope so. Of course these figures are merely problematical. Many of the sermons would probably be old ones for the dear Vicars may have been busy visiting their parishioners on the golf course; or snipped from *The Church Times* or *The British Weekly* or *The Methodist Recorder*. Yes, even *The War Cry*. If we allow that on an average half a minute is devoted to a consideration of the sermons delivered by those who, presumably heard them (we made this low allowance because we are informed quite a lot of people regard the sermon period as a legitimate time for sleeping) we get 85,000 multiplied by 30 seconds. (We leave our readers to work this out, our ready reckoner being at the moment out on loan.) At which stage we arrive at the question: "Are sermons of any use?" The Rev. Basil Bouchier of Hampstead Garden suburb himself asks the question: "Are not sermons futile?" and if we look round, and consider the unutterable chaos of thought that exists in theological circles, the terrible examples of Christian charity exhibited by professional and other professing Christians, we must conclude that they are futile. To quote our clerical Bouchier: "They represent the greatest sum total of 'lost labour' in the world." In his 20 years' experience he states: "I have been profoundly impressed—and depressed—by the apparent futility of preaching, and the mixed multitude who form the average congregation." We are not sure but we believe there is in existence a nursery rhyme which says that example is better than precept.

### Own Your Own Home.

Applications for buildings by individuals anxious to own their own homes under the scheme of the Hongkong Building and Savings Society, of which Mr. Fred. Ellis is the promoter, are now nearing the 2,000 mark so that it is to be hoped Government will not delay its announcement as to what sites are available. The indenture forms, embodying the terms under which land may be obtained from the Colonial Government under this 10-year leasehold scheme, have been in circulation for some days, but certain of the points still need emphasis to avoid misunderstanding among would-be owners of homes. For example, the individual applicant to Mr. Ellis's company is bound to the government on identical terms with those under which the company holds the lease, as regards selling, purchasing and continuation of building. If the lessee wishes to do so, he can keep the house for the entire 10 years, after which the property will automatically revert to government on certain terms. In other words, when once the applicant has satisfied the claims of the Hongkong Building and Savings Society, the house would be his property until the full forty years had expired unless he desired to sell. In the latter event, the applicant is allowed to sell at public auction, where, if he desires, he may buy in the property on the ordinary 75 years' renewable lease. This, however, would not absolve the applicant from his obligation to continue to build. The point we would stress is that the applicant, who desires to build a home for himself, can do so without the fear of being compelled to sell his property and to continue building. It is for this reason that we consider schemes, promoted on the lines of the Hongkong Building and Savings Society, should take precedence of applications from large syndicates which have not the interests of the small man at heart.

### Today's Poem.

(Morning Exercise.)

When I go a-walking  
On the city street,  
It's not only people,  
It's poems that I meet.

Some stride, jaunty;  
Some trip along  
Wearing a daisy,  
Humming a song.

Some rhyme together,  
Some go free, apart,  
But all my street of poems,  
I love with all my heart.

—ISABEL F. CONANT.

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### SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised  
In The Mail.

### ENTERTAINMENTS.

September 14.—Coronet Theatre: "Foolish Wives." At 7.15 "Her Kingdom of Dreams."  
September 14.—Star Theatre: "The Son of Wallingford."  
September 14.—World Theatre: "The Plut.".  
September 15.—Star Theatre: Tina Gerald and Tom Fenwick in a repertoire of One-Act plays, 9.15 p.m.  
September 15.—Coronet Theatre: Priscilla Dean in "Wild Honey."  
September 16.—World Theatre: "The Haunting Shadows."  
SOCIAL.  
September 14.—Dance held by H.M.S. "Dionede" at R.N. Canteen Theatre.  
September 15.—Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Promenade Concert, 9.15 p.m.  
September 15.—Victoria Recreation Club night-swimming fête at 9 p.m. sharp.

### LAND SALE.

September 17.—P.W.D. five lots of Crown Land at Pokfulam, 3 p.m.

### AUCTIONS.

September 14.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a valuable collection of Postage Stamps, 5.15 p.m.  
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September 18.—Lammert Bros., at "Kingsclere" Kennedy Road, a large quantity of valuable household furniture, 11 a.m.  
September 19.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell St., the s.s. "Wah Kiu," noon.  
September 20.—Lammert Bros., at "Craig Rynie" No. 13 The Peak, a large quantity of valuable household furniture, 2.45 p.m.  
September 21.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, the s.s. "Chekiang," 3 p.m.  
MEETING.  
September 18.—First ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Sandakan Light and Power Co. (1922) Ltd. at St. George's Building, Chater Road, 11 a.m.  
September 20.—Extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hide and Leather Co., Ltd., at 67/69, Des Voeux Road, 12.15 p.m.  
October 2.—Ordinary general meeting of Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Offices, 20, Des Voeux Road, 11 a.m.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two Portuguese are suffering from enteric and one Chinese from small-pox, according to the health returns for yesterday.

In the Hongkong Water Polo League, last night, the L.R.C. scratched to the R.G.A. first team. The U.A.C. defeated the King's (B) by 4 goals to 1.

Five men entered No. 11 Man Oa Fung at 7.30 last night by the verandah. After subduing the inmates who were tied up in a cubicle, the miscreants made off with money and jewellery to the total value of \$438.30.

The Open-Air Concert at Volunteer Headquarters tomorrow should attract a great crowd. There are in all 14 diversified items on the programme of much excellence, besides which the proceeds are for the Japanese Relief Fund.

The Vacuum Oil Company send the *China Mail* a copy of their booklet, "Correct Lubrication" of which they are prepared to supply free copies on application. The booklet which is well produced and illustrated contains much useful information for the motorist.

The Kowloon Cricket Club concert which was postponed on account of bad weather, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Fund, will be held on Saturday, September 22, when it is hoped the same programme as originally arranged will be gone through.

The *China Mail* understands that Mee Cheung, the well-known photographer has promised to enlarge and print a series of photographs of the Japan earthquake taken by the Presser of the "Empress of Canada" who was a member of the relief party that did such exceptional and heroic work during the calamity. The proceeds from the sale of these pictures is to be devoted to the local relief fund.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Peking telegram announces the death of the monarchist general, Chang Huen, who tried to restore the ex-Emperor to the throne some years ago.

The students and staff of St. Stephen's College are holding a concert to-night in the College Hall in honour of the arrival of the Warbler, the Rev. W. H. Hewitt and Mr. T. J. Price who joins the College staff.

### SECCAO PORTUGUESA.

AS DUAS ESCOLAS DE PORTUGUES EM HONGKONG.

No nossa Secção do sábado passado, sobre este assunto discussões que volutaríamos a occuparmos do mesmo, dum modo mais desenvolvido, o que passamos hoje a fazer.  
Quando abordamos, pela primeira vez este assunto, formamos o intento de irmos, quando os nossos afazeres o permitissem entrevistar os atuais professores, para com eles trocarmos impressões, mas, como queremos que a nossa critica seja imparcial e não fosse movida por qualquer sentimento de simpatia para com os professores decidimos não os entrevistar, para podermos imparcialmente apreciar os factos. Antes que assim o facíamos, julgamos ser um dever consignar aqui o nosso reconhecimento para com os incansáveis professores da sua obra de propaganda a favor das Escolas Portuguesas. Ambos os professores de iniciativa foram por diversas formas atrair imensas crianças para as Escolas. A principal tarefa a fazer estas linhas, uma serie de interrogações nos preoccupa. Varios pontos a considerar: Será que o Governo, de um momento para outro, cessou de subsidiar estas duas escolas? Será pelos maus resultados obtidos na ultima inspecção? Será ainda pelos maus resultados obtidos nos exames de admissão à Universidade? Analisemos um pouco. O Sr. Secretario do Governo, numa sessão do Conselho Legislativo, disse que a inspecção foi determinada por uma comunicação feita ao Governo no sentido de mostrar que havia deficiência no ensino e mau aproveitamento do subsidio concedido. Onde, portanto essa comunicação? Da Associação de Socorros Mutuos? Do Club Lusitano? Não queremos crer. Da autoridade consular? Estamos mais inclinados a crer esta ultima hipotesis. A seguir, reproduzimos parte do discurso do Sr. Secretario do Governo, que o Sr. Dr. Luiz Nolasco, fadado as explicações, folgou de fazer, e, porque assim ficou o governo ao corrente do estado (diremos pessimamente informado) em que funcionam as escolas existentes em Hongkong. E assim concebida: "Direi com toda a franqueza que a minha impressão sobre o ensino e funcionamento destas escolas foi extraordinariamente dolorosa. De maneira alguma eu vi que, ao sacrificio, ao dispendio feito pelo Governo da Província, que anda por cinco mil patacas annuaes correspondia o menor proveito ou utilidade. Tratando-se do ensino da lingua portuguesa, entendo que este, por todas as razões, deve merecer particular carinho e dedicada atenção por parte do Governo, dele resultam vantagens que ocioso é enumerar, tão evidentes elas são. O que se faz, porém, em Hongkong, quanto ao ensino da lingua portuguesa, é quasi igual a zero (2). A não ser com raras excepções esse ensino deixa muito a desejar. Mesmo nas classes mais adiantadas sobredito nas do sexo masculino, o aproveitamento era quasi nullo. Nas classes do sexo feminino, relativamente ao correspondente ao pouco ao esforço feito pela professora. Razões de diversa natureza justificam esse estado de coisas, além disso as classes funcionam creio que por favor, em dependencias, muito modestas, excessivamente modestas, de umas escolas religiosas e com um horario extremamente reduzido."

Esta inspecção foi feita durante a regencia dos atuais professores e, antes destes, foram estes os que por aqui andaram a leccionar, não conseguindo nenhum deles denotar-se por mais dum anno, exceptuando os atuais. Um dos primeiros professores começou leccionando mais de 50 alunos e terminou com 7. Atenta a injusticia da informação prestada, não podemos deixar de aqui registrar—o que revela um progresso para as escolas—que os atuais professores começaram a aulas com pouco mais de 40 alunos e esboçaram encaminha-las de forma tal, que as Escolas contam hoje mais de 150 alunos. Os alunos segundo informações que colhemos, sabem todos ler e os mais adiantados, conhecem todas as partes do discurso e sabem conjugar verbos e alguns até os irregulares, o que, diremos, se não fossem os esforços e boa vontade dos professores não disso viriam os alumnos a saber e é portanto um aproveitamento. Não é com dois ou tres annos de leccionação que se pode julgar os alumnos habilitados a exames de admissão à Universidade e muito em especial nuno meio como Hongkong. Além disso, são constantes as mudancas de professores e cada um deles com o seu metodo. Essas alterações muito prejudicam o bom andamento das Escolas. Quando estas foram inspecionadas, os alumnos na sua maioria, nunca tinham tido conhecimento da lingua, e, com apenas alguns meses de estudo, o que se poderia esperar deles? Mesmo assim eles não falam qualquer coisa de incompreensivel, como afirma o sr. Secretario, e, tão incompreensivel foi, segundo nos constou, que

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

### THEATRE MATTERS.

Sir,—I see the Comedy Company which is to open at the Theatre Royal to-morrow week is to commence with "Romance," and to end its season, or the first part of it, with "Peg O' My Heart." These have been given before in Hongkong and the Company would be well advised to substitute them for something that is less old. I hope you will induce them to do so. Tom Fenwick and Tina Gerald have shown commendable enterprise in giving us something new and outside the ordinary and their efforts. Perhaps the Comedy Company will note the above and not mind this criticism which is well meant.

Yours etc,

DRESS CIRCLE.  
Hongkong, September 14.

### ELECTION FAILURE.

ANFU CLIQUE GET  
BLAMED.

PEKING, September 13.  
It is considered noteworthy that Li Yuan-huang's reported declaration that he is still President and desirous of forming a Coalition Government synchronises with the expiration of the legal tenure of office of the governing Cabinet. The latter-to-day's meeting is discussing the issue of a circular telegram saying that its term must be prolonged until a President is elected.

The Chihli faction accuse the An-fu faction of the chief responsibility for yesterday's election failure, and threaten to arrest the leaders.—Courtesy *Daily Bulletin*.

The normal train service with the exception of the night-express trains will be resumed to-morrow on the Kowloon railway.

durante a inspecção não foram precisos interpretes. A nosso ver a inspecção não devia ter sido feita por enquanto, atendendo o pouco tempo de leccionação ministrada pelos atuais professores, e, em lugar dessa inspecção, devia o sr. Secretario ter vindo a assistir nos exames finais para fazer parte do jury, e, então, por certo, conscientemente não teria elaborado o relatório que apresentou ao Governo e no mesmo relatório também leve a injusticia de não mencionarem o tempo de frequencia de cada aluno. O Governo de Macau não pensou em estudar o assunto especialmente, repetimos, num meio como esse, onde as crianças falam o patois e a lingua inglesa e, para encaminha-las, necessitam de professores que os entendam e se faciam entender. Nada disso levou em conta e mandou dizer a Associação de Socorros Mutuos que cessava de subsidiar as escolas e que mandava um missionario para a regencia do ensino.

E' verdade que as escolas funcionam por favor em dependencias de umas escolas religiosas. Constatou-se que na escola do sexo masculino foi determinada hora certa pelo Director do Colegio em que ela funciona, para cada classe. E o professor lecciona, segundo a determinação dada, de forma que, na ultima classe de supor, a mais adiantada, ha alumnos que sabem menos ou tanto como os da classe inferior. So estas e outras dificuldades com que têm lutado os professores de forma que não puderam fazer distincção de classes, na accepção estrita desta palavra. Interrogado a este respeito, há já meses, o professor respondeu-nos que espera conseguir estabelecer as distincções de classe depois deste anno.

Quanto aos exames, pedimos venia, para transcrever o que escreveu o correspondente em Hongkong de "A Patria" naquella semana. Reza assim: "Com relação aos examinados muito temos que falar por amor da verdade e da justiça. Seide fonte limpa que esses rapazes se matricularam em portuguez contra o parecer do director do St. Joseph's College e do respectivo professor, que muito bem conhecia a força dos seus alumnos, os quais se habilitaram para os exames de ingles depois de terem passado em 8 ou 9 classes, e tiveram a audacia de se fazer examinar, por sua propria conta e risco, na bella e difficil lingua de Camões, sem se quer ter o curso elemental primario. Que admira, pois, se fossem reprovados!"

E' obrigado o estudo dum outro idioma alem do ingles, dal o escolherem os portuguezes a propria lingua.  
Se os examinadores tivessem a lembranca de se informar quanto tempo de estudo tinham tido os matriculados e lhes dessem provas correspondentes o resultado seria menos desfavoravel.  
Roma o Pavia não se fizeram nada."

### OUR \$50 PRIZE.

VOTING CONTEST QUERY.

POINTS TO NOTE.

"What is the last day for sending in votes?" asks a correspondent in connection with our voting contest. He will find the answer given in the rules on page 9. Monday is the last day. Votes sent in after Monday will be discounted. Competitors can therefore send in all their votes together, as many as they like, but they must send them in to reach this office not later than Monday. Final judging takes place on Tuesday and the result is announced in the *China Mail* on Wednesday.

### THE TRINITY.

Before my attic window,  
As for a billyow seat;  
Avising from each house-top,  
Are voices calling me:

To tell me of their sorrows,  
To whisper of their pains;  
To cry from grief or joyance,  
Of losses and of gains:

Of births and deaths and weddings,  
Of childhood youth and age;  
Of laughter and of music,  
Of silence and of rage:

Of hate and love and friendships,  
Of industry and art;  
Of pangs but known to loneliness,  
That grips a broken heart.

Here gathered from the tropics,  
Or from a northern clime;  
The fair the dark the beautiful,  
With ugliness of crime.

Ask of each its purpose,  
For grinding in turmoil;  
The echoes come, "but happiness"—  
From every son of toil.

"The happiness of others,  
The happiness of self."  
Reveries from the house-tops—  
Is happiness an elf?

That drives through all the ages,  
To scourge us on our way;  
To fill our history's pages  
With sorrows of the day?

Through fire and wind and water—  
Dissolves we may get;  
Through tidal waves and earthquakes,  
Through pestilence and death.

Through wars and all their horror,  
That threaten year by year;  
With ever trailing sorrow,  
To kill what life holds dear.

And far beyond the house-tops,  
I see the lovely trees;  
With interwoven foliage,  
Caressing every breeze:

There drinking in the sunshine,  
And waiting for the rain;  
With silver drops to kiss them  
When coming down again:

Do they know night of happiness,  
To serve as they were made;  
To cling to earth with loving roots,  
Protecting with their shade?

Beyond the trees are mountains,  
And then again the plains;  
With golden crops and fruiting trees  
In sunshine wind and rains.

And back again my thoughts have come,  
And whispered they to me:  
"We've listened in attuned to waves  
O'er mountains plains and sea?"

"And everywhere we must confess,  
The rule of old remains;  
We only meet with happiness  
Through sunshine wind and rains."

"Through Sunshine's love and friendship,  
The Raining of our tears;  
And Wind to bear our troubles  
When rolling down the years."

1923. JOHN KYOTO.

### WHAT TO DO WHEN BABY CANNOT SLEEP.

The baby that cries half the night do not cry for fun. It cries because it is not well. Almost all infant ailments, including the pains of teething, arise in the first place from stomach and bowels troubles. To induce sleep in a natural way, therefore, all that is necessary is to act these troubles right, for which purpose Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been specially devised.

The first effect of the Tablets is to act gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe the stomach, allay teething pains, and promote calm natural sleep. The baby waking up thoroughly rested and ready for a new day.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain not the minutest trace of any opiate, narcotic, or other harmful drug. They are equally harmless and helpful for the restless infant as to the child of 6 or 8 years, and are a proved remedy for indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, constipation, colds and worms. Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets or get it free at 6 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 61 Kingston Road, Shanghai.







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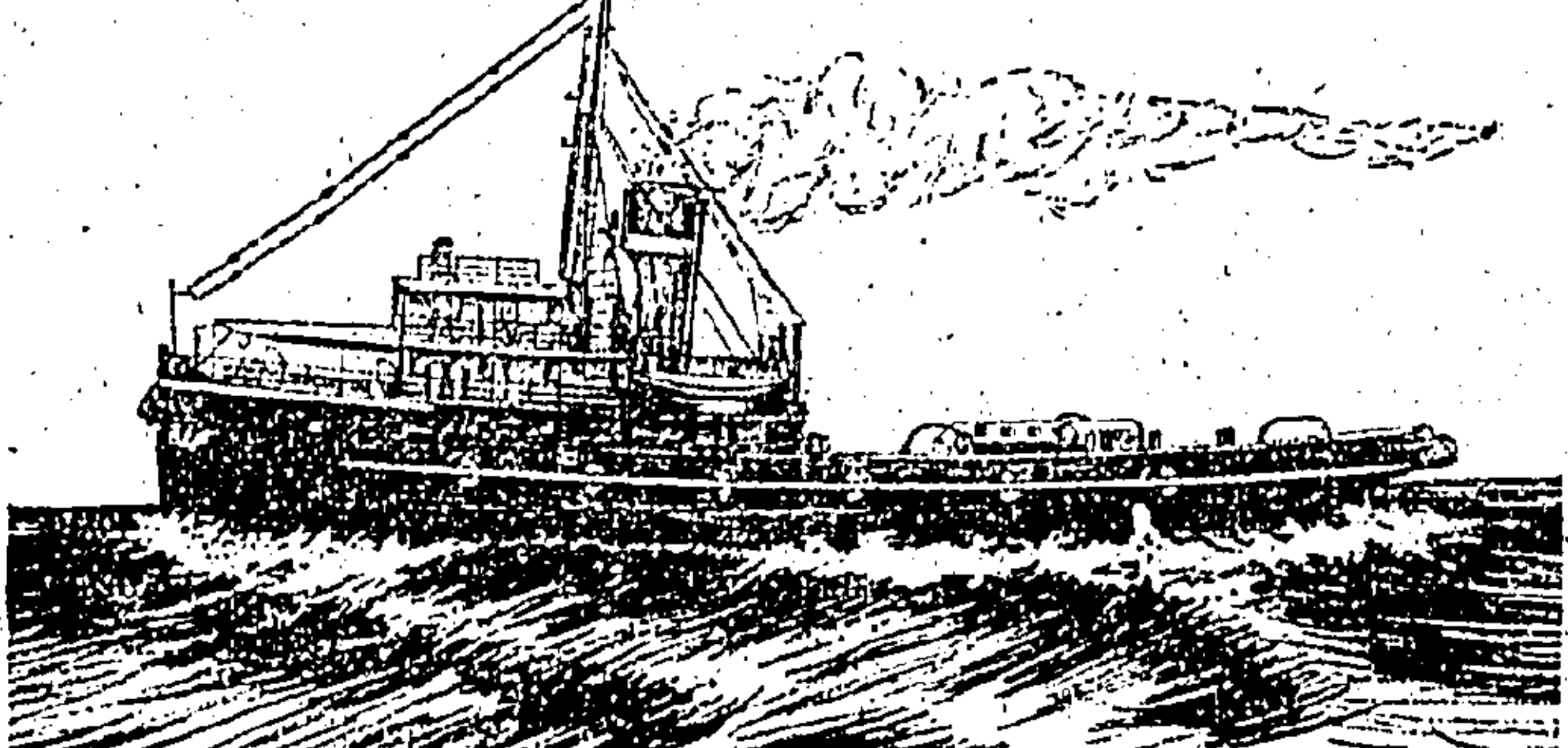
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## CHITS FOR DRINKS.

MR. LOWE MAKES HIMSELF CLEAR.

OFFICIAL ARGUMENTS ANSWERED.

A further contribution to the Great Chit Controversy was made in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon when the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, pursuant to notice, tabled the following statement giving his reasons for voting last week in favour of the repeal of the "no-chits" provisions of the Liquor Ordinance. In pursuance of notice I beg to lay before this honourable Council the following statement of the grounds of my dissent from the opinion of the majority of one only, which defeated the motion brought forward at the Council meeting held on September 6, 1923, for advocating the repeal of Section 3 of the Liquor Ordinance, 1917.

First, because the clause was originated by the late Governor Sir Henry May, as the minimum he could enforce on this Colony in place of the much more drastic measure he had in mind to reduce the consumption of alcohol, not only in hotels but in clubs; he actually made a statement in Council (Hansard, p. 60) that the object of the bill was not to stop drinking, which, to my mind, was untrue and calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the members present and the public at large. Further, the cash chit system which the Bill tacitly brought into being was a child of the brain of the Colonial Secretary, the proposer of the clause in Council, who had introduced a somewhat similar measure in the club of another country which has for its actual object the curtailment of credit by planters who rushed back from the club to their practically inaccessible homes in the country and evaded their commitments. I have no doubt the remedy was effectual, but there are no inaccessible places in this Colony and this reason does not therefore apply here.

Secondly, the Ordinance was rushed through the second and third reading in one day, on which the Estimates for the year were also brought forward besides much other business. The management of the leading hotels protested against the interference which the clause would cause them and their customers. No reasons for the measure were printed on the Bill, and the Government shelved any attempt at compromise or amendment by refusing to reply to criticism.

### "Much Ado About Nothing."

The Government only presented their explanations and reasons on the day itself, a procedure which prevented the petitioners placing before hon. members such arguments as they would have thought necessary. Hotel managers are very much more subject to restrictions and to the supervision of the Government and the police than any other trader, and well conducted "houses" naturally object to any unnecessary additions to these restrictions. It therefore appears to me that the rushing through of this measure, which an Official member supporting the Government described as "much ado about nothing," was unfair.

His Excellency the present Governor admits the question is one in which two opinions are possible, because it concerns the internal management of the hotels and their clients; and he doubted whether if he were starting with a clear field he would make such a clause law. Moreover, both in 1917 and 1923, it was contended by the representatives of the Justices of the Peace and the Chamber of Commerce that the clause was merely vexatious and unnecessary, yet the hotels were browbeaten by the Government into acquiescence in a measure originating in an honest but hysterical effort by impractical men "to win the war." To-day the only people who support the retention of the present law are Government officials who do not mix freely with the users of hotels, for the reason they have no need to do so. Nothing, therefore, in the above leads me to believe it is a vital necessity to retain the clause.

Thirdly, The Hon. Colonial Secretary in 1917 apparently influenced the passing of the Bill by

remarking that "in the case of a well-known resident it will always be possible to get money (to pay for drinks) at the office of the hotel." To my mind there is no difference between signing an I.O.U. for a round sum and spending (in drinks) the proceeds on more than one occasion, than in signing an I.O.U. for the exact cost of the drinks on each occasion. Further to sign the "chit" or "bill" for drinks is no different in moral effect from signing an I.O.U. It may, however, help a "prostitute" to delude himself that he has signed no drink chits in that particular month, and I dissent from any attempt to help or create hypocrites.

**Chits and Chalk.**  
Fourthly, A great point was made by the Hon. Mr. Shewan that nowhere else in the world could anyone tender a chit in any hotel bar. This, to my mind, is a misstatement, as chits are the rule and not the exception throughout the Far East in the hotels and shops if the purchaser is known to be good for payment. Moreover, as admitted by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at the time, the practice of "chalking up" a customer's drinks was an ancient practice in the village inns of England. His Excellency the Governor in 1917 followed up Mr. Shewan's statement by declaring that the chit system was not against the letter of the law though it is against the principle of it.

Fifthly, H.E. Sir Henry May amplified the previous point by recalling that to his astonishment a hotel manager in London refused to cash or accept his cheque for £10, even though he explained he was Governor of Hong Kong; and that at great inconvenience he had to go to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to get cash to pay his bill. To my mind this only shows the trend of thought in the mind of the speaker in thinking it right to force Hong Kong people other than himself (he as Governor never used the same inconvenient position in which he was placed when he entered a London hotel. Such a "dog in the manger policy" does not meet with my approval, and although he may have intended his words to convey another meaning, I contend they are only capable of this construction.

Sixthly, The Government have recently reduced the Stamp Duty on cheques from 10 cents to 5 cents, presumably in deference to my remarks on robberies at the last Budget debate. Part of my remarks read as follows:—"It has long been recognised that robberies from Europeans are practically non-existent because Europeans hardly ever carry any money beyond a few cents for current chair hire. Robberies from business and private houses are chiefly incurred from the knowledge that dealings therein are conducted in cash and the probability is that large cash sums are available on the premises at all hours. The more payments by cheque are in vogue, the necessity for cash in hand is reduced to a minimum, and the incentive to robbery is removed. To help this movement I suggest that the duty of ten cents on cheques be reduced to one cent."

**Europeans and Money.**  
More and more Europeans appear to use the hotels in Hong Kong managed by the Hongkong Hotel Co. (and, presumably, the other hotels as well) and, if the chit system is interfered with, as seems likely, all these Europeans will find it necessary to carry notes and more silver. Bag-snatching from European ladies is not unknown in the Colony, and I am inclined to think pocket-nicking and even more violent efforts are not beyond the capabilities of native robbers. If the European men provide such inducement in the future as will make the venture profitable. At present European sea-faring men are the only ones who are supposed to carry cash in their pockets, and for some years past the Government has exercised a paternal care over those who leave the piers after dusk in sampans by stationing police there,

who note down particulars and the numbers of the sampans in order to provide evidence when the passenger fails to reach his ship. Whether the percentage of "missing" has been kept down since this system was inaugurated is not known, but, presumably, the cost of it is found to be worth while. It is generally understood that the Colony is under-protected, although European lives are probably safer in Hong Kong than in London and other large cities; until I contend this is attributable to the fact that European residents are not worth while robbing or killing. Anything, therefore, which tends to increase the carrying of money should, in any opinion, be condemned under present local conditions, and consequently I voted for the clause to be repealed.

The only Europeans I know who carry money are certain card-players, who, from motives arising from a curious form of pride unknown to "old stagers," prefer not to sign or accept chits due on the first of the following month.

**Squeeze.**  
Seventhly, At last Thursday's debate on the question of the repeal of the objectionable clause, the Hon. Mr. Fletcher explained that he would vote against the repeal, though he spoke with some diffidence, as he could not claim the advantage of knowing as much about drinking in bars as the Hon. Mr. Shewan claimed over the Hon. Mr. Pollock in 1917. I contend that if he knows so little about the subject in dispute, the moral value of his vote is negligible, though it undoubtedly influenced his official colleagues, who were the only members to support him. The rest of his speech referred to the evils of tobaccoists in Oxford giving credit to the sons of well-to-do parents, and other matters irrelevant to the supply of "drinks" to the public in Hong Kong. The only exception was his attempt to minimise the difficulties of dealing with "boys" in this Colony. I can, however, substantiate from my experience as an auditor to hotels in London and Hong Kong that, under the cash system, there is nothing known to London bar tenders and waiters about the percentage of liquor and cash it is possible to "squeeze" out of the proprietor and/or the customer which is not known to and taken advantage of by the Chinese "boy," but under the chit system it is possible to reduce the various forms of "squeeze" to a minimum.

Mr. Fletcher's conclusion that the sale of credit must be large under the cash system I would not care to deny, for it is true of the sale of any class of goods; but there is no limit to every man's capacity and the hours within which he may buy drinks in hotels. Self-respect also, is a brake to over indulgence in well-conducted hotels, especially those which the other sex frequent. Hotel-keepers are bound by law to supply drink for cash to any person who demands it whilst sober, and past experience has shown that, at the principal hotels, any rate, drunkenness is not only not encouraged but strictly barred, if only for fear of losing the licence, to put it on a higher ground. Mr. Fletcher's airy troubles will doubtless find a sympathetic echo in the hearts of senior men, but he has overcome them and perhaps the effort had helped to make the successful man we see to-day. In my opinion, therefore, the credit system has its disadvantages, but in Hong Kong, taken as a whole, the advantages outweigh them.

### Solid Official Bloc.

Eighthly, If His Excellency the Governor stands by his expressed desire not to go beyond the wishes of the community and thinks to certain this desire by allowing the Official members to vote in accordance with their own judgment in the matter under notice, then he evinces, in my opinion, a belief in official human nature not shared by the community, who may be termed the "outsiders," who see more of the game as it affects them. It is, in my opinion, too much to expect highly-placed men with excellent prospects (so long as they are loyal and subservient to their superiors) high pay, mostly with wives and families, who during long past experience have hardly ever been allowed free judgment, even in a matter of "a storm in a teacup" (to use Mr. Shewan's simile). This was proved in the solid Official vote against the solid Unofficial vote, not only on this occasion but also on a recent occasion. No one blames the Officials, for they have been trained to believe that what their superiors do must be right, and should it occasionally be otherwise it is only a matter of time before the Government will introduce some amendment.

I have already referred to His Excellency's description of the internal management of the hotel and its clients, and his admission that two opinions on the point at issue were possible and that he might not have inaugurated such a measure himself. These confessions, in my opinion, expose the weakness of the Government's case at the start.

His Excellency's inability to see any reason put forward for the repeal is not strange to Unofficial eyes, because Government work,

to which his experience has been entirely restricted, is non-competitive and contrasts very strongly with other kinds of work, which has to be financed and exploited in the face of daily and hourly competition and more or less rapid changes in fashion. For this reason it may not appear to Unofficials what the mover and seconder meant to convey when they denigrated the clause as vexatious and causing unnecessary inconvenience. It must be remembered that hotel business varies in volume during the day and there are extraordinary rushes of business at certain hours, when the space available and the staff are strained to the uttermost. Turning business away is a commercial crime, and cash business in those parts of the hotel, other than the actual bars where cash is the rule, takes twice as long to handle as chit business, because it is a difficult operation, especially with local currency. Thirst and hunger are insistent customers. To double the space available and similarly increase the staff may seem to the uninitiated simple matters to arrange, but in practice they are the reverse.

### Mr. Shewan and Spirits.

Both H. E. and Mr. Fletcher made much use of the 1917 remarks of Mr. Shewan in the debate, though these remarks were made under a fit of feeling exacerbated by expressly mentioned indifference and boredom and a wish to get away to his own more pressing business and private affairs. I gather Mr. Shewan's interest in, and outlook on, life has changed with the passage of years and the physical infirmities they bring in their train, so that it may be taken for granted his interest in "alcoholic spirits," which this measure alone deals with, has not now that interest for him which the non-alcoholic "spirits" have in another world he is now doing his best to communicate with. His argument against the employment of solicitors by the hotels only amounted to a very cheap sneer, as I find it very difficult to believe that Mr. Shewan has never employed solicitors to find arguments affecting his own interests. It is unbelievable, as every ordinary business man who has anything to lose (as the hotels believed at the time they had), employs a solicitor in such circumstances. The accusation of bad arguments used by the proposer and seconder can be met by my remarks under "Fourthly," which point out a misstatement of Mr. Shewan's.

His Excellency now states there is no inconvenience in carrying about a certain amount of money in the pocket. In the first place money is the root of all evil, but what possible use, other than for payment of card losses) ready money can be to him I cannot imagine, as he does not frequent the hotels in the usual manner of less exalted folk, whilst he is protected from the dangers I have drawn attention to under "Sixthly," as he apparently never moves about the Colony except with one or two officers in attendance, and his horse is protected by armed guards day and night. The inconvenience is no doubt lessened in his case if he has no occasion to use the money, and the necessity for it is less apparent.

### A Tip to Tipplers.

I gather from His Excellency's remarks about "taking heavily with coffee" in the lounge" without paying for it" does not mean that the hotel must provide the coffee. If this is what the Ordinance is meant to mean, then an amendment to clause 3 (2) (b) reading as follows will put matters right, viz.—"or in any position of the hotel not containing a bar counter at which the customer can stand up to and order drinks across," following the words "regular meals of the hotel." If heavy drinking is what the Government really wish to limit, then this alteration will meet the case as I am creditably informed, it is humanly practical to consume twice as much liquor standing as when the customer sits down whilst drinking.

His Excellency goes on to say that nowhere else in the world except Hong Kong can non-residents sign for drinks, and refutes his own argument in the next sentence by admitting he has done this in Eastern hotels when he had forgotten to carry money. Again, if "forgetting to have money" is a legally good excuse for signing a chit, then no Hong Kong hotel keeper will grumble at the Ordinance and the repeal has been asked for under a misapprehension.

His Excellency is quite right in assuming the hotel Directors want to sell more drink. They have a perfect right to this desire, since the Government gave them this privilege of selling alcohol and especially so, since the licence fee was raised from \$3,500 to \$8,000 only last year. The real desire of the Directors to sell more is only confined to those cases in which customers who have sufficient credit either have not had any, and desire some, or have not already had enough; and I contend this desire to do more business is a legitimate one and, as the Ordinance is now read, this trading is thwarted.

**Standing H.E. a Drink.**  
The question whether the chit system, as applied to all goods is

a bad one and should be abolished, can be settled by the Government drawing up a Bill to effect this, when it will realise the difficulties in the way. The point as to whether the average man drinks too much and might drink less under certain circumstances is nullified by Sir Henry May's statement that the Bill was not intended to stop drinking.

His Excellency's reluctance at taking a drink from a man who pays for it in cash, or the frigid indifference when the chit is signed, or the inclination to refuse when the invitation is extended in a certain way, or the lack of modesty suffered under similar circumstances in a club (presumably as distinct from a hotel) may be true; but unfortunately the opportunity of standing His Excellency a drink under any of these circumstances (at any rate in the Colony) is too rare to be used as an argument, as the feeling of "It is more blessed to give than to receive" seems to have been forgotten. Less highly-placed individuals reciprocate the invitation at once, and any reluctance, or false modesty, is pleasantly cured.

His Excellency's query, as to what happens if a man's credit is exhausted in the Hongkong Hotel, can be answered in only one way, and that is they take the same precautions as do bankers and other traders in similar circumstances. The debtor does as debtors do in all other cases, viz., pays up in whole, or part, and thereby creates a fresh credit, or, until he does, goes hungry and thirsty as far as the hotel is concerned, and quite rightly so.

### Bad Debts.

Why His Excellency made the statement that the Hongkong Hotel does not pay for the fairly considerable amount of bad debts, and inferred the prices were higher than they need be in consequence, I do not pretend to know. The annual accounts of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., as filed in the Registrar's Office at the Supreme Court and the bad debts stated are so small as to be inconceivable in comparison with the turnover. The Hon. Mr. Pollock inferred this in 1917 (Hansard p. 103) in answer to a question, when he said there were an infinitesimal number of cases of bad debts, and it does not seem to me that there was any justification whatever for H. E. the Governor in enunciating the argument he used. The final argument about loss of interest is equally fallacious, and perhaps a simple example will satisfy the Council that the prices are not greatly enhanced thereby. X has a large birthday party and treats his friends to say, \$100 worth of champagne on the first of the month. Assuming he pays his bill on the 15th of the following month, apparently the Hotel has lost interest for 1½ months at 7% actually 8½% cents, which does not seem large on a \$100 transaction. The latter, even in this rich Colony, is not an everyday occurrence. On a \$10 transaction the apparent loss amounts to under 9 cents, and on \$1, drinks barely a cent.

The clubs and hotels in England equally demand cash in exchange for drinks and for non-residents also for food. There is a certain healthy and friendly, as against an antagonistic competition, between them which applies up to date even more so in Hong Kong, and I consider that so long as the clubs in Hong Kong do not find it necessary to demand cash, the hotels should not be compelled to do so.

In conclusion, I trust the foregoing attempt to refute the arguments of the Government will be considered by the Council as justifying my reasons for dissenting from the opinion of the majority.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

Hong Kong can have no complaint to make of the entertainments to be offered it on Saturday. Tom Fenwick and Tina Gerald appear at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, in a selection from their varied repertoires, which besides three comedy items, will include "The Intruder," which is in the front rank of one act plays. There should be a crowded audience to witness a most artistic performance. Then the postponed open-air concert in connection with the volunteers is to be held at Headquarters, whilst the swimming fête at the V.R.C. will appeal to many. The pictures will prove a magnet. Altogether Saturday will be a busy one.

# ROXOR

The Export Advertisers & Bill Foster,  
2 Queen's Road C. Tel. C. 4642.

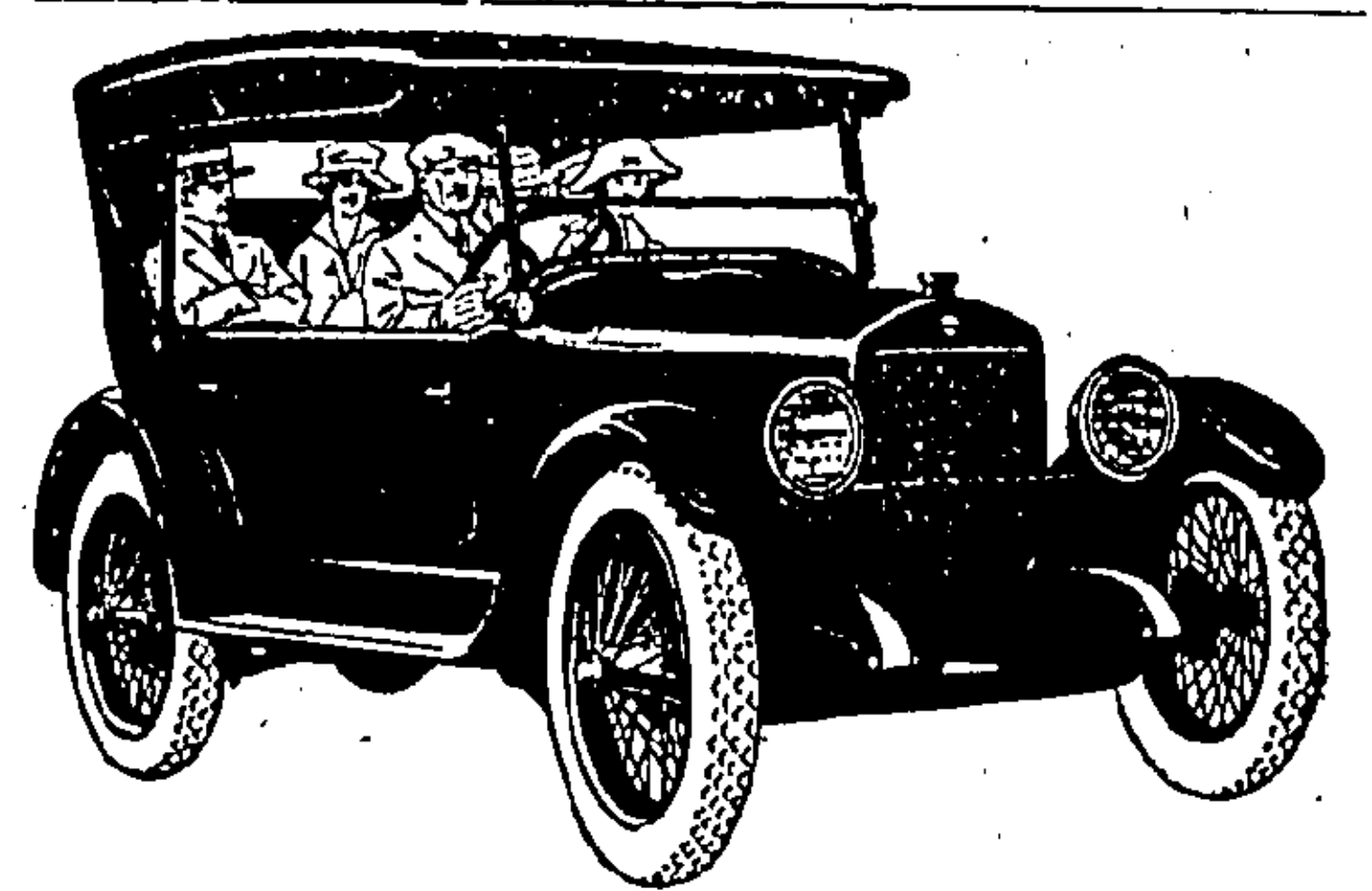
## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

and the best you've heard for a long time.  
We have just received a shipment of

CANADIAN FISH,  
including  
RED SPRING SALMON,  
CHICKEN HALIBUT  
and  
SILVERSIDE SALMON.

Order early and insure a  
Real Meat.

## HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.



**Studebaker**  
LIGHT SIX

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LIGHT WEIGHT CAR  
NEW MODELS ARRIVED  
INSPECTION AND DEMONSTRATION INVITED  
SHOW ROOM PEDDER STREET.  
Tel. Central 32. Tel. Central 32.  
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## JAPAN DISASTER.

### HONGKONG RELIEF FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hongkong Government	\$250,000.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	50,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	5,000.00
Butterfield & Swire	5,000.00
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	5,000.00
Hongkong Stock Exchange	2,500.00
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	2,500.00
China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd.	2,000.00
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	1,200.00
George Grimble & Co.	1,000.00
John Scott Harston	500.00
St. John's Cathedral Collection 9/9/23	297.06
Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.	250.00
Capt. T. Hall	200.00
C. E. H. Beavis	200.00
Sir Wm. Beenyate, K.C.M.G.	200.00
C. Thorne	100.00
A. S. D. Cousland	100.00
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jackson	100.00
O. W. Darch	100.00
Anonymous	100.00
Mrs. A. S. D. Cousland	85.52
Hongkong Sporting Arms & Ammunition Store	50.00
Capt. Branch	50.00
K. A. Selanders	50.00
G. S. Archibut	50.00
W. R. Mansfield	50.00
Mrs. A. C. Moore	50.00
R. Sutherland	50.00
A. G. Coppin	50.00
W. Nicholson	50.00
D. K. Blair	50.00
Lieut. R. R. Beauchamp, R.N.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Raven	25.00
J. H. Wood	25.00
C. G. Wilson	25.00
E. Cock	25.00
E. Irving	25.00
F. E. Milner-Jones	25.00
J. L. Adams	25.00
A. W. Van Andel	25.00
P. Douglas Wilson	25.00
G. Bird	25.00
P. Jacks	25.00
Robert Baker	25.00
Sir Wm. Ross-Davies	25.00
H. Glanville	25.00
W. Armstrong	25.00
H. W. Moon	25.00
E. L. Hosio	25.00
The Po Yick Co.	30.00

## COUNTING THE COST.

### FURTHER FIGURES FROM EARTHQUAKE ZONE.

A Foreign Office despatch was received by the Japanese Consul-General at 8 o'clock last night from which we extract the following:—  
Twenty-three persons left Tokyo by boat from Shibaura between September 4 and 6. Half a million left the capital by railway between the 4th and 8th. Fresh arrivals, seeking news of their relatives number 220,000.  
Up to September 10, no less than 74,000 cremations took place. In Yokohama, up to September 11, it was ascertained that 67,000 houses had been destroyed, leaving 26,000 standing. The population at present is estimated at 250,000.  
In Kanagawa, prefecture (omitting Yokohama) 53,000 houses were destroyed, 4,500 of which were burned. The tidal wave washed away 70. Twenty-two thousand were seriously damaged by fire. The deaths numbered 4,300 while 24,000 were injured.  
At Yokosuka, 1,000 houses are in ruins, 300 damaged. The deaths numbered 400, injured 800.  
At Kamakura there were 500 deaths and 1,700 injured. The figures for Oraga are deaths 300, injured 3,000. In five other small towns the deaths were 990 and injured 6,000. Full details are not yet available.

W. A. Stephens	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. Collett	20.00
C. A. Peel	20.00
G. R. Edwards	20.00
L. E. N. Ryan	20.00
J. M. Whyte	20.00
C. V. Mark	20.00
M. M. Mans	20.00
H. Effersoe	20.00
Dr. A. R. Esler	20.00
Col. R. D. Murray	20.00
J. M. Walker	20.00
Miss Doris S. Woods	10.00
H. F. Skinner	10.00
H. G. L. Miles	10.00
A. G. Simpson	10.00
A. S. Exell	10.00
Joseph Miller	10.00
John S. Morrison	10.00
R. A. Canridge	10.00
C. F. Malby	10.00
Chas. Pryce	10.00
L. B. Ross	10.00
T. B. Blacking	10.00
Miss H. A. Lawrence	10.00
F. J. de Rome	10.00
A. H. Penn	10.00
R. J. Saunders	10.00
A. H. Mackenzie	5.00
Mrs. Alice Burleigh	5.00
J. E. Spence	1.00
Total	\$390,468.68



# “LOONGSANG” INQUIRY.

## SUGGESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.

### INDO-CHINA OFFICIALS' EVIDENCE.

The hearing of evidence in connection with the “Loongsang” disaster inquiry was finished yesterday afternoon.

After the *China Mail* had closed its reports.

Mr. R. Sutherland, Manager of the Indo-China Steamship Co., gave evidence regarding the steps taken after it was known that the “Loongsang” was in difficulties. He narrated how he applied to the Naval Yard for assistance, how launches were sent out when the fury of the storm had abated, and how Chinese bodies were picked up in surrounding islands during a search made on the following day.

Mr. Hall Brutton: How many casualties were there? Witness: The Second Officer was drowned, the Second Engineer and his wife were drowned, the Third Officer was drowned, the Third Engineer was drowned, and about nine or ten Chinese were drowned—these last out of a total of 31.

Mr. Brutton: Would it not have been an ordinary precaution, considering all the circumstances, to remove the crew? What was would they be on board? Mr. Sutherland replied that he could not speak from a nautical man's point of view, but it seemed to him that there was a good deal the men could do. There was the making fast of the ship generally, the paying out of cables, the furling of awnings, the lowering of boats, and, as there were about twenty other vessels in the Bay at the same time, he should think the men would be of use in finding the “Loongsang” off other ships, and, generally, conserving the vessel's safety.

Mr. Brutton reminded Mr. Sutherland that if the crew were taken off there would be no need of the lowering of boats, and all the other precautions could have been taken before. With regard to finding the vessel, other ships, five hundred men would have been of no use; they could not steer other vessels off with their hands.

Captain Wheeler, Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was the next witness.

Mr. Davidson (examining): It has been suggested that the “Loongsang” should not have had a crew aboard on the night of the 15th August, before the typhoon. In your opinion, as an expert, could she properly have been sent to that station merely with an anchor watch ahead? Witness: I replied that such a course would have amounted to gross neglect of the Company's property. He went on to say that the officers and crew were there to look after the property, and to take them off when that property seemed to be in need of being looked after would be ridiculous.

Mr. Davidson: What would these men be required to do? In the event of her leaving the anchorage the suggestion is that the crew would have been no earthly use. Why should they be there? Witness: In a typhoon you can never tell what contingency may arise. For instance, it was necessary at one point to slack off cables; that is work for qualified men. It may be necessary to leave in chains, after chains, get up a spare anchor in a case of breaking anchor, and a hundred other things might turn up.

Mr. Davidson asked witness whether, knowing the condition of the “Loongsang,” he considered it a safe course to adopt to send her to a typhoon shelter at Kowloon Bay? Witness replied that this was the safest course that could be adopted. Mr. Brutton had remarked that five hundred men could not steer other ships off with their hands; that was perfectly true, but they could put out fenders over the side and take other precautions.

Mr. Davidson recalled that it had been suggested it was wrong to send the “Loongsang” to Kowloon Bay without her having any steam. Was it usual in Hongkong the asked to send ships out to typhoon shelters when they had no steam, and during the typhoon season? Witness replied that there was no other course to take when a ship was undergoing survey; it was a constant practice, and one that entailed no great risk.

Further questioned, witness stated that at the time there were about fifteen other vessels in Kowloon Bay without steam, and there were about ten at that particular moment (when he was speaking).

Mr. Hall Brutton: In what way do you consider it possible to save a ship when she has neither steam nor rudder and a typhoon strikes the Colony?—Witness replied that the Colony did not enter into the question at all, since as she had no steam, a rudder would have been useless. Further pressed, witness said the ship was powerless under way without steam.

Mr. Brutton: Therefore she cannot ease the strain on her cables?—Witness: Have you ever known that done?

Mr. Brutton replied that he had seen ships easing off their cables in Hongkong Harbour a number of times, and so had Captain Wheeler. He then asked: Knowing these cables to be deficient, as you did, was it a proper thing to put that ship out there with the crew on board without any means whatever of helping themselves?—Witness: Certainly.

Having left them on board, would it not have been a proper and reasonable thing to have sent and had them removed when it was known that the typhoon was going to strike the Colony?—No.

Mr. Brutton: That is for the Court to decide.

Mr. Davidson re-examined witness on the question of the cables and asked him whether the fact that they did not quite come up to the standard required by the Board of Trade before issuing a passenger licence necessarily meant that they rendered the ship unworthy?—Witness replied with a decided negative.

Ships that do not have passenger certificates (continued Mr. Davidson) do not have their chains surveyed?—They do not undergo such a survey.

Mr. Davidson: What is described, then, as deficient merely means that the chains do not quite come up to the standard demanded before a passenger certificate is granted which will allow a ship to carry passengers in any part of the world for a period of twelve months? That is so.

This concluded the evidence.

### COUNSEL'S ADDRESSES.

Mr. Lewis, addressing the Court on behalf of the Captain, said he had very little to say. It had been abundantly shown that the Captain had behaved in a thoroughly capable manner, and had done his duty well. He and the officers and men had done all that could be done to save the ship; the best anchorage possible had been chosen in Kowloon Bay, and all proper precautions had been taken in the circumstances.

Mr. Hall Brutton who appeared for the China Coast Office, the Marine Engineers' Guild, the crew and representatives of the deceased, addressed the Court on that section of the Ordinance under which the Court was convened dealing with loss of life on board ship. They had had evidence, he said, to the effect that the “Loongsang” was undergoing a lengthy survey in Kowloon Dock, and that she had been removed from dock and taken out to sea in order to make way for the gunboat “Patria.” It was no concern of his who was responsible—whether it was the owners, the Dockyard authorities, or the officers of the ship—but he did submit that it was here that the first negligence arose. It was known two days before that a typhoon was travelling in the direction of Hongkong at a certain speed and that it came to it in the same course it would strike in or near the Colony on the morning of the 15th. It was known, too, that the depression was getting more severe, and that the area covered by the typhoon was getting smaller. Yet, in spite of this, and with signals even then flying from the Observatory, the “Loongsang,” with no rudder and no steam, was taken out of a perfectly safe dock to make room for a boat that was going in merely to be painted, a boat that had plenty of steam and was quite capable of weathering the storm when it came. But no, she was put into the dock, and the “Loongsang,” helpless and dismantled, was towed into Kowloon Bay and left to her fate, for the sake of saving a day's dock rent.

Had the “Loongsang” been left where she was, she would have been all right today and all those valuable lives which had been lost would be safe. The negligence was the greater when the condition of the ill-fated vessel was considered. She was solely dependent upon deficient cables to ride out the storm, and, in the state of dismantlement in which she was, was nothing more nor less than a simple hull.

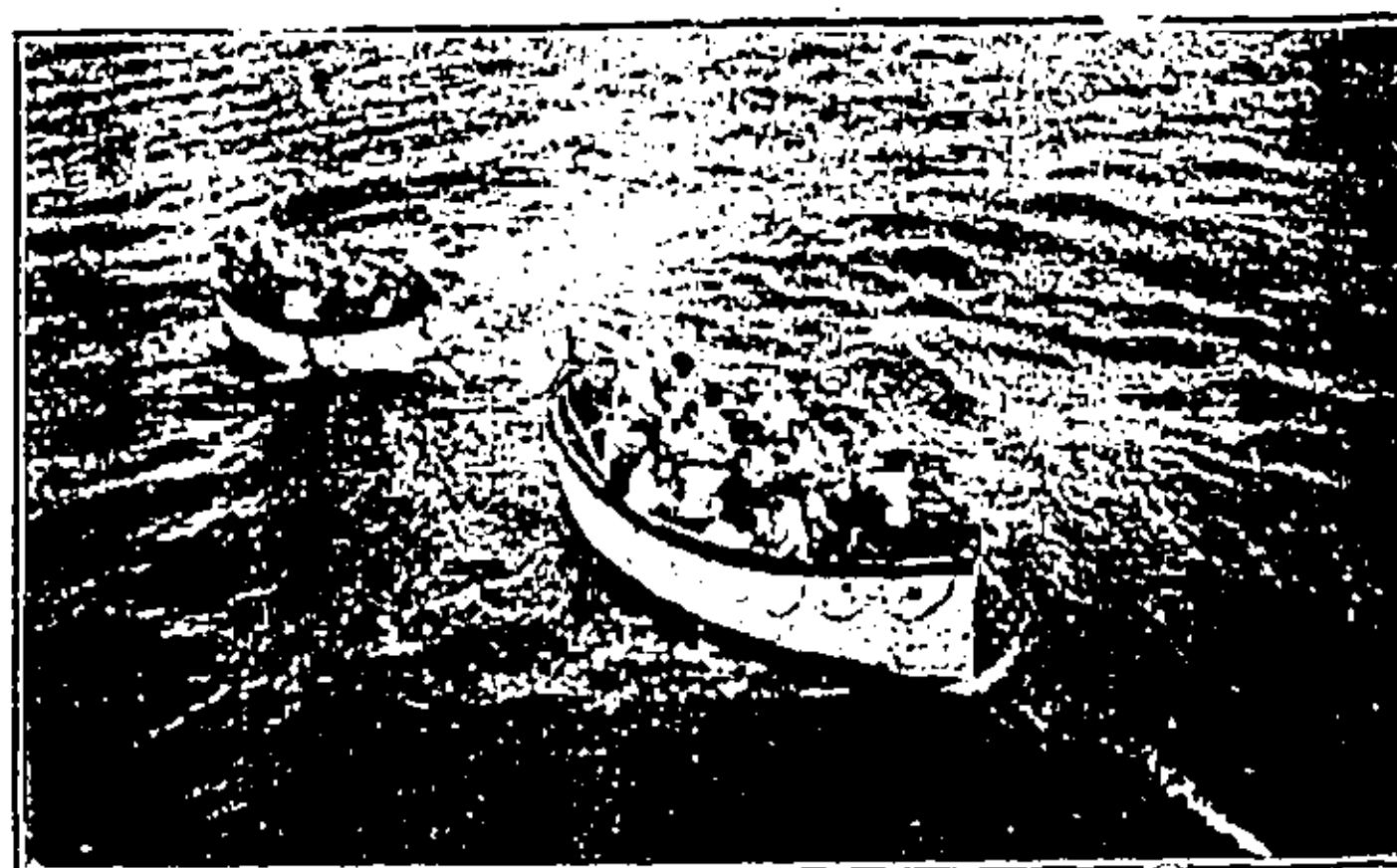
The second point where negligence occurred lay in the fact that, though it was known that the typhoon was liable to strike the Colony within a few hours, the crew were not taken off. They were told that, among other things, they could put out cables, but the evidence showed them that the only cable they had touched was that connected with the port anchor, and this they had lost. It had been stated that the condemnation of the cables was merely applicable to passenger ships, but this was untrue. The regulations were that any ship of 1,700 gross tonnage required a cable of 9.9-16in. The “Loongsang's” cable was not that, and therefore the “Loongsang” could not be described as seaworthy. If she was unseaworthy she was not capable of looking after herself, and if she was not capable of that, she was unsafe for any crew to be on board. Captain Wheeler had told them it was never the practice to take a crew off a ship when a typhoon was approaching and the ship was capable of raising steam, but they had the case of the “China.” She had no crew on board and no steam. The only person in charge was a shipkeeper.

He asked the Court to come to the conclusion that if the proper precautions had been taken there would have been no loss of life.

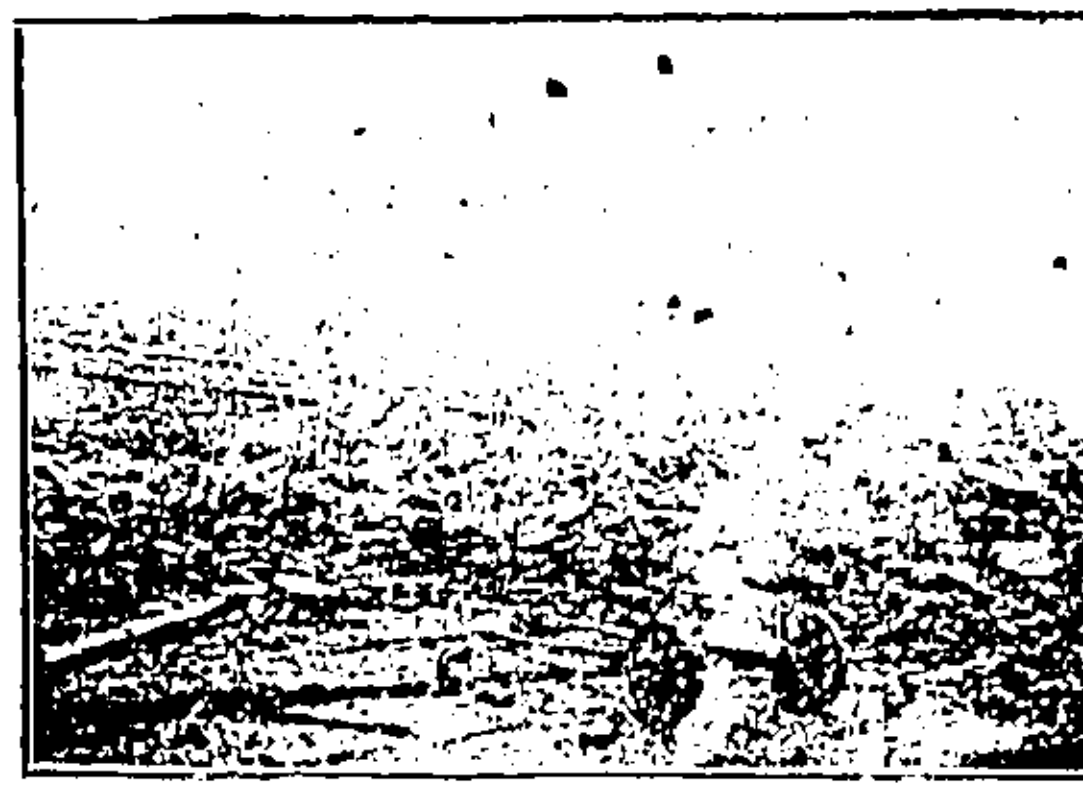
Mr. Davidson, representing the owners, then addressed the Court. With regard to Mr. Brutton's first point about the typhoon warning, he reminded the Court that every typhoon coming within the neighbourhood of Hongkong and signalled from the Observatory here was at one time or another making in this direction. The last typhoon was not remarkable, excepting that it struck the Colony. It was signalled in the usual way, and ships took shelter in the usual way. That if Mr. Brutton's idea were carried out it would mean that every time a typhoon signal went up all the ships which happened to be without steam would have to go into dock. The idea was absurd and impossible.

Mr. Brutton was merely being wise after the event. With regard to the removal of the “Loongsang” from the No. 3 Dock this was not done because the owners wished to save a day's rent. Such a suggestion was ridiculous. The “Patria” had looked the Dock some time before, but unfortunately

# EARTHQUAKE. DISASTER IN JAPAN.



Refugees being taken aboard the “Empress” liner.



For the above pictures of the earthquake in Japan, the *China Mail* is indebted to Mr. Wong Tai, of the “Empress of Canada,” who arrived there shortly after the disaster happened.

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she had been delayed. Had she come at the proper time all would have been well, and this disaster would never have occurred. But this had nothing to do with the owners. They could not tell the Dock Company that they must put the “Patria” in No. 3 Dock; they had to do as the Dock authorities told them, and as the dock was already booked by the “Patria” there was only one course of action for the Dock Company to take, and they took it.

The hearing was adjourned sine die, the Chairman, Commander Beckwith, informing the parties concerned that they would be notified when the Court came to its decision.

The flags over Taikoo Office and Works were flown at half-mast yesterday owing to news having been received of the death of Mr. H. T. Heath at Hankow on Wednesday afternoon. For many years Mr. Heath has been on the Taikoo Staff, formerly at Quarry Bay and latterly in the North, and the news of his death, after a short period in hospital with dysentery, will be received with deep regret by all his friends.

## PASSENGERS.

### ARRIVALS.

For N. Y. K. s.s. “Yoshino Maru” on Sept. 13:—Mr. R. W. Brock, Mrs. F. H. Clark, Miss R. R. Carter, Signor G. George, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garry, Miss F. A. Greco, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. R. Green, Misses Howell, Mrs. N. M. Harris, Miss P. Jones, Mr. B. Jones, Miss F. M. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. R. N. Rodda, Miss M. V. Raymond, Miss B. W. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Taylor, Mr. G. Hoyle, Mrs. L. Hoyle, Mr. J. O. Marshall, Mrs. H. Marshall, Mr. O. Bates, Mrs. D. O'Brien, Mr. A. O'Brien, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. M. Anderson, Miss R. J. Bellinger, and Mrs. P. Glendinning, Miss J. Glendinning, Miss M. F. Lawrence, Mr. H. Orr, Miss L. M. Smith, Miss R. Stevens, Mr. De Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. Hayler, Miss H. Goll, Mrs. F. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Finch, Mr. G. Y. Francis, Mrs. R. G. Francis, Dr. H. Kanazaki, Prof. Labbington, Lady D. Muldoon, Mrs. A. F. Niter, Miss G. A. Niver, Viscount T. Nishio, Mr. T. Naro, Mr. J. Oshoro, Miss F. Oshoro, Baron P. Oshoro, Mr. J. Okamura, Mr. J. Planley, Miss H. Walsh, Count K. Yoshii, Mr. S. G. Stephens, Mr. P. W. Corrie, Mr. S. Kondo, Mr. S. Nogami, Mr. S. Umura.

# VOTING CONTEST.

## HOW YOU CAN WIN \$50.

### POPULAR PROFESSION BALLOT.

#### “CHINA MAIL'S” SECOND BIG EVENT.

Twenty different professions are named below. Select the ten you consider the most popular and write them out in the order of your choice. Then cut the form out and send it to the “China Mail” office marked “Vote.”

The list which comes nearest the correct solution as decided by the general vote will win the prize.

The contest lasts from Monday to Saturday. The result will be announced in the “China Mail” on the succeeding Wednesday, when the winner's name will be published along with the correct list.

Every copy of the “China Mail” contains one form giving the reader one try for the prize. Regular readers thus have not less than six tries in one week. Competitors may send in as many forms as they like.

Forms should be sent in as early as possible to help the judging. Any forms received by the “China Mail” later than Monday will be discounted.

When making your choice use only the words given below. Any forms wrongly marked, mutilated, or indistinctly written will be ruled out.

The decision of the Editor upon any points which may arise shall be final.

Members of the “China Mail” staff are debarred from entering the contest.

### MAKE YOUR CHOICE HERE

Below we name twenty different professions.

Select the ten you think the most popular.

- 1... .. Accountancy
- 2... .. Architecture
- 3... .. Army
- 4... .. Art
- 5... .. Authorship
- 6... .. Commerce
- 7... .. Diplomacy
- 8... .. Engineering
- 9... .. Farming
- 10... .. Government Service
- 11... .. Journalism
- 12... .. Law
- 13... .. Medicine
- 14... .. Mercantile Marine
- 15... .. Ministry
- 16... .. Music
- 17... .. Navy
- 18... .. Politics
- 19... .. Stage
- 20... .. Teaching

# CUT THIS OUT

To the Editor  
China Mail, Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1923.  
Hongkong.

Sir,  
I consider the following the ten most popular professions placed in the order in which I think they are liked best:—

Please write clearly in block letters.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....

Name .....

Address .....

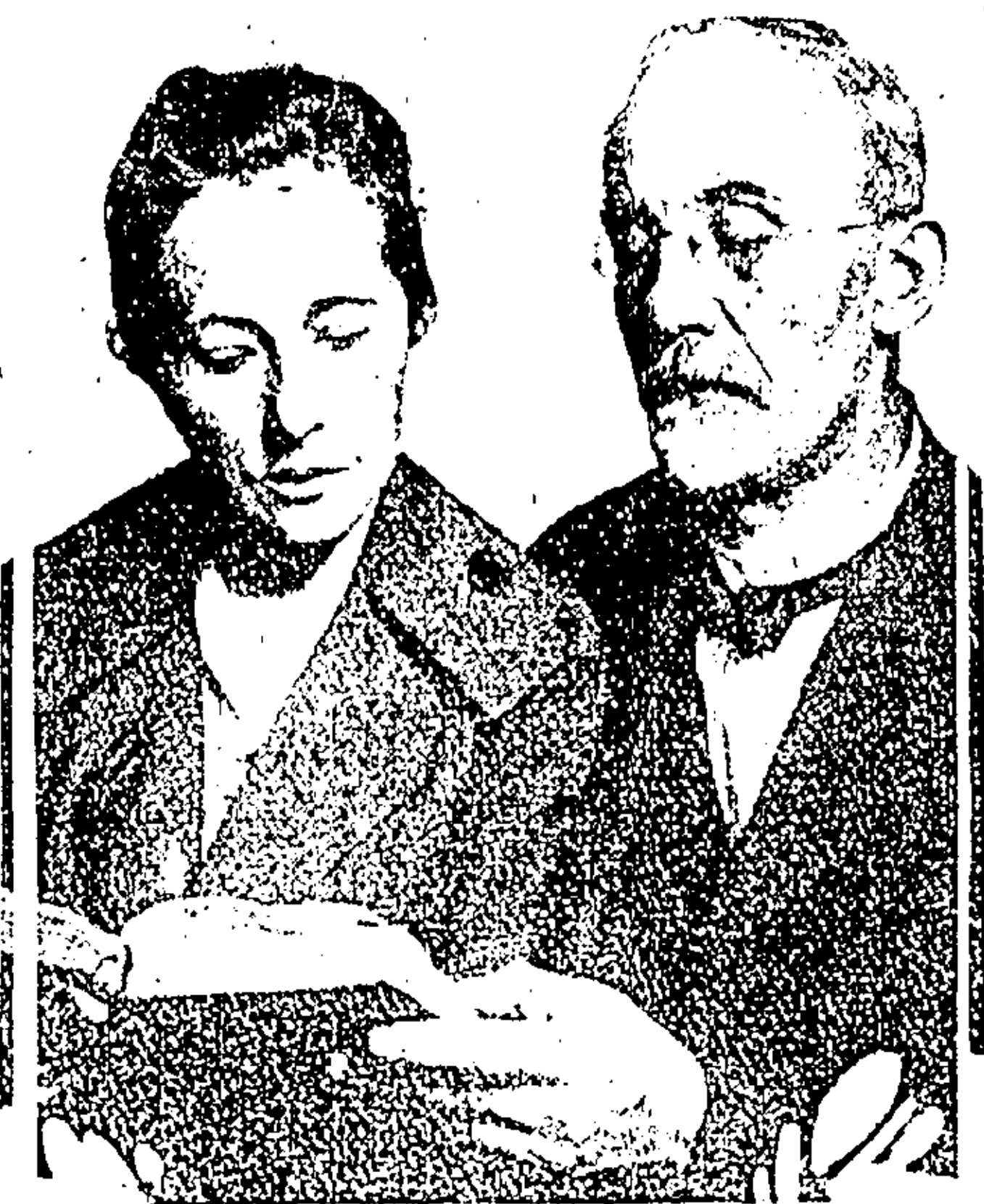
Next Voting Contest:— Books.





Senator Magnus Johnson, Minn.

This is a splendid, fine close-up of United States Senator-elect Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labour radical from Minnesota, who has been elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Knute Nelson. Having cast his battered farm hat into the political ring and been elected Senator, many expect him to enter the Presidential race next year. Note the remarkably close resemblance Mr. Johnson bears to the late Theodore Roosevelt when the famous Rough Rider was at the height of his political career. This photograph was taken on the Johnson farm, at Kimball, Minn.



Rev. Mr. Frederick Knapp, Minn.

Above is shown Rev. Frederick Knapp, of Strawberry Point Iowa and his bride, who was Miss Marie Kalusch, of Silesia. Rev. Knapp came to America when he was 14 years old and settled in Strawberry Point in 1882. He returned to Silesia in 1895 and fell in love with Miss Kalusch, whom he courted by mail with the result that she came to America, and they were married in Chicago. They have returned to Strawberry Point to enjoy life on his salary of \$1,000 a year.



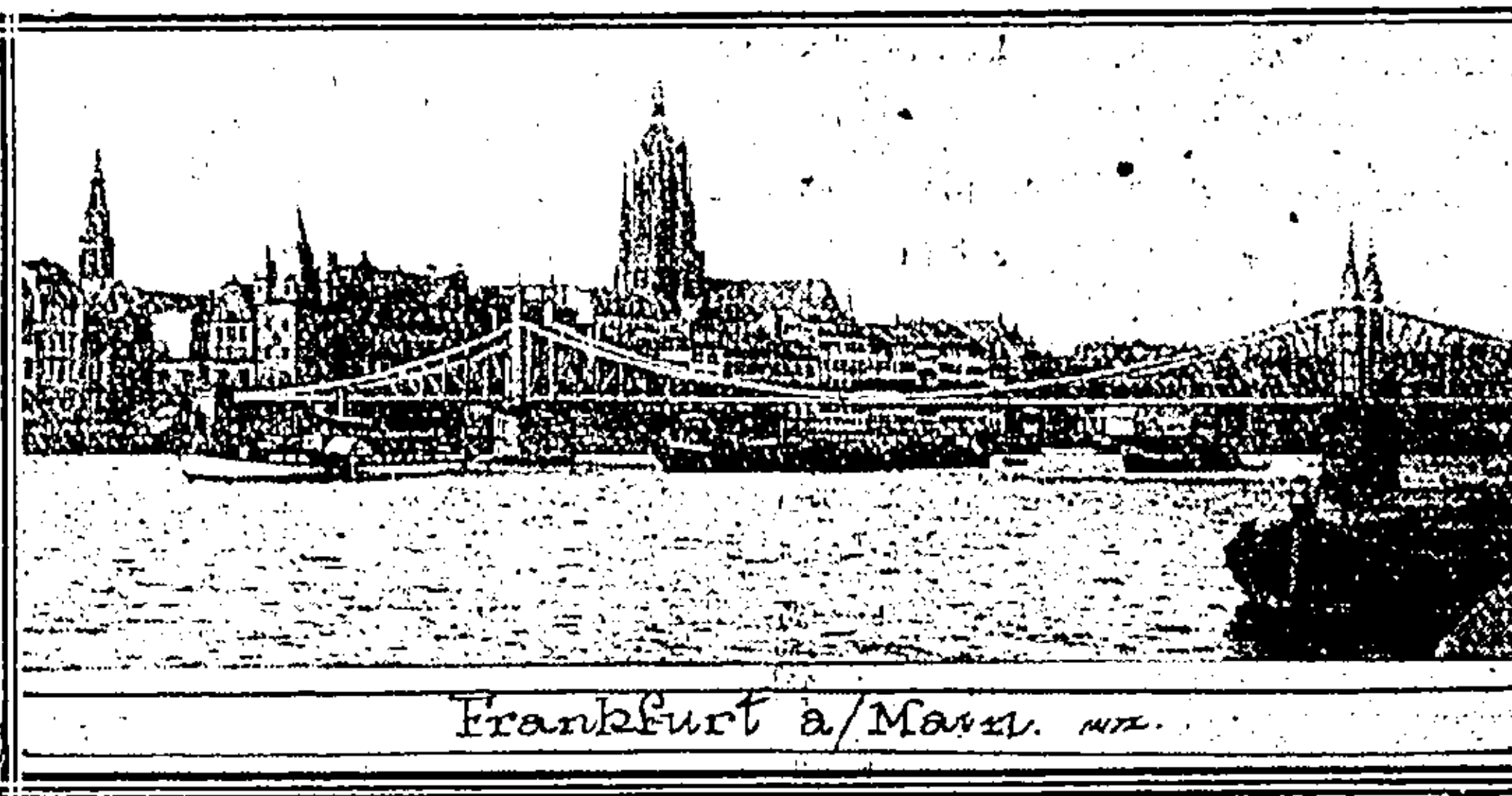
Little Cabinet, U.S.

Here are the ten men who were directing the United States Government during the absence from Washington of the late President Harding and most of his Cabinet. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes is the ranking Government official in Washington. In the upper row, left to right, are: J. Walter Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; E. H. Heening, Assistant Secretary of Labour; Secretary Hughes, S. P. Gilbert, Under Secretary of the Treasury; John H. Bartlett, Assistant Postmaster General; and in the lower row, left to right, are: E. C. Finney, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Dwight L. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War; E. W. Pugsley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; and A. T. Seymour, Assistant Attorney General.



Speedwell Farms, U.S.

Above is the magnificent Speedwell Farms, the estate of the late Theodore N. Vail, telephone magnate at Lyndonville, Vermont, which has been reported sold to Geraldine Farrar, prima donna, who has just divorced Lou Tellegen, actor.



Frankfurt a/Mann, U.S.

A wave of Communism is sweeping Germany, increasing with each widespread depreciation of the value of the mark. Frankfurt on the Main, one of Germany's largest industrial cities, just outside the French zone of occupation in the Ruhr, has been the scene of the greatest outbreaks, many being killed and wounded there, and far graver trouble is anticipated, now that the Government has forbidden further meetings there of the radical elements.



Mrs. Mary E. McDowell

No official act of Judge Dever, Chicago's new Mayor, has been more popular than his appointment of Miss Mary E. McDowell head resident of the University Settlement, in the great Stockyards district to be Commissioner of Public Welfare. "Aunt Mary," as Miss McDowell is known to all, has been a social worker in Chicago for 30 years, and her settlement is almost as well known as Miss Jane Addams's Hull House. Her new task is a great one, but she knows every angle of her work from past experience.



E.W. Browning and adopted children

Edward W. Browning, multi-millionaire New York real estate operator, son of the founder of Browning, King & Co., an immense New York clothing house, has filed suit for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Nellie Browning, alleging she has fled to Paris with Dr. Charles Wilen, an obscure Bronx dentist, who is said to have quite a way with the fair sex. Mr. Browning, who is 14 years older than his beautiful wife, had recently made over a trust fund of \$100,000 for her. They had no children, but had adopted two, one of whom, Margery, is missing. The Brownings' New York home, atop an office building, with artificial lakes and gardens, was one of the most beautiful in the metropolis.



Mrs. Nellie Browning

### SUDDEN—CLEAN—SAFE—SURE

The most vigorous bug, flea or cockroach hasn't the faintest hope of surviving a moment, once he is touched by the penetrating vapor-spray of LOTOL—the Clean Liquid Vermicide. Leaves no stain or trace.

ASK YOUR DISPENSARY

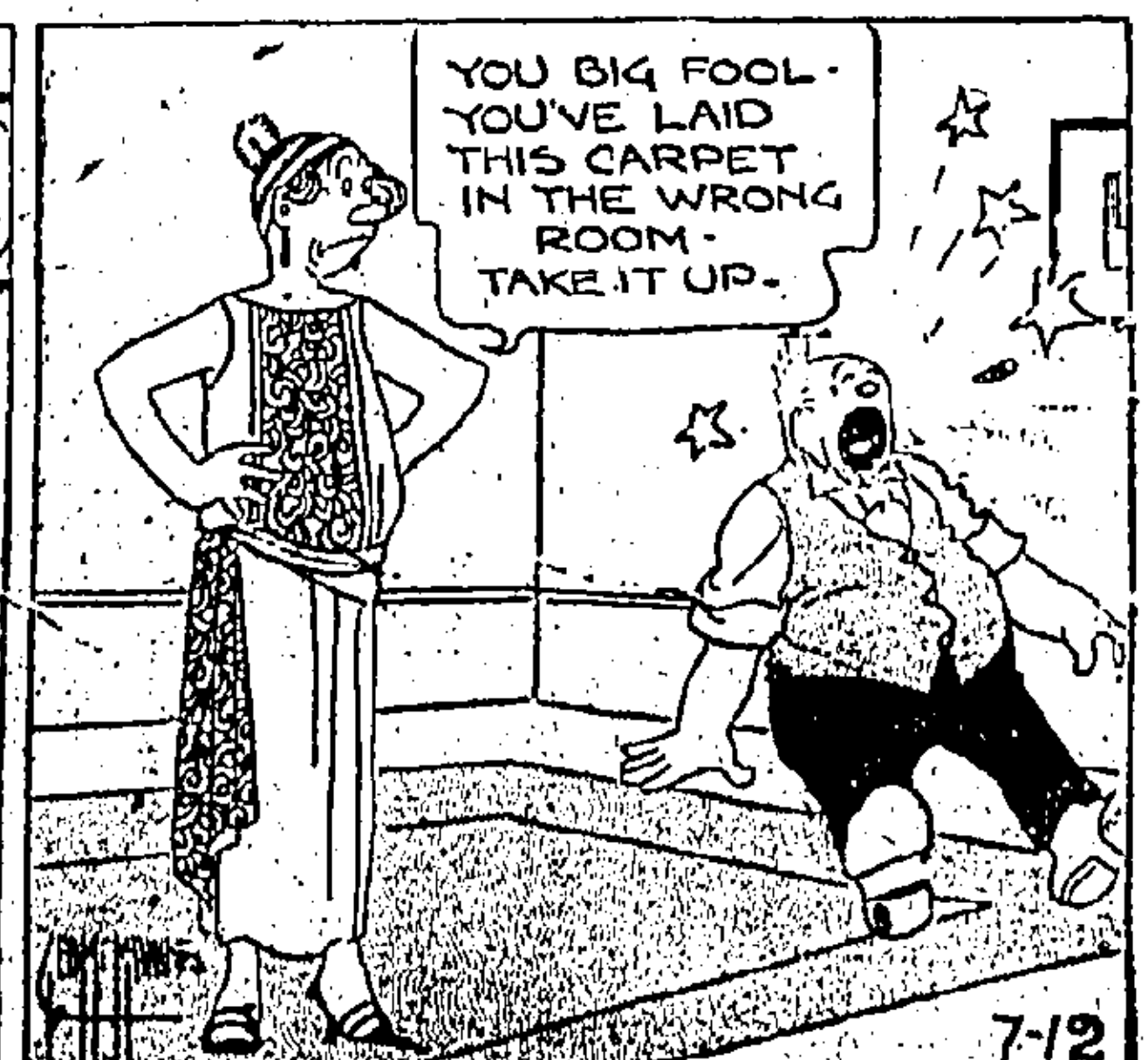
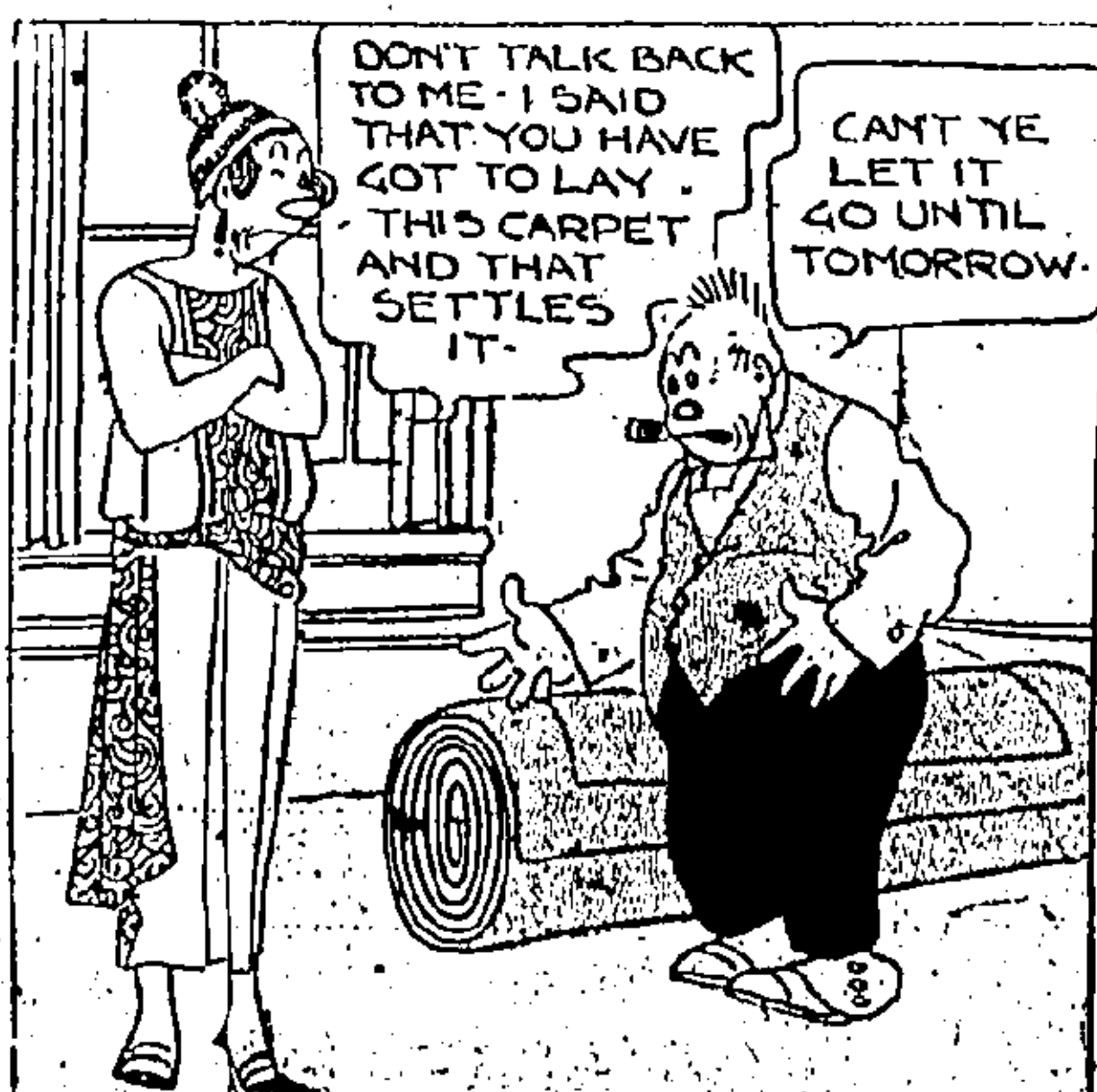
GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

Sole Agents for South China.

### BRINGING UP FATHER

Do you experience difficulty when reading at night?—If so you should consult an eye specialist. Then reading by lamplight will be a pleasure, not an infliction. Your sight is also protected.

**CHINESE OPTICAL CO.**  
EXPERT OPTOMETRISTS  
AND OPTICIANS  
67 Queen's Road Central.









## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## Banks

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Indra Bank Ltd.  
6, Duddell Street.

## Building Contractors

Wing On & Co.  
Building Contractors.  
14, D'Aguilar Street. Tel. Cen. 1597

## Coal Merchants

Callan Mining Admin. (c/o Dodwell & Co.,  
Ltd.), Colliery & Steamship Owners.  
Ritumous Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

C. Kimura & Co.  
3, Connaught Road Central.

Swing Hang & Co., Coal Merchants  
3 Des Voeux Rd. Cen. Tel. Cen. 2756

Natural & Co., 5 Queen's Road Central.  
Merchants, Coal Contractors and  
Shipping Agents—Phone Cen. 1843.

## Cotton Yarn Importers

Yoshida Katsuhiko Kaisha,  
Importers Cotton Yarn & Piece  
Goods; No. 7, Mercantile Bank  
Building. Tel. Cen. 2774 and 2908

## Curio Dealers

Lock Hing, Chinese Curios & Silver Ware

## Artist

Wong Fong, Dentist,  
1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road  
Central. Tel. Central No. 1155.

## Electrical Suppliers

Sun Hing Co., Electro-platers and  
Electrical Contractors also Typewriter  
Repairs. 10 Pottinger St. Tel. Cen. 3590

## Engineers &amp; Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.  
Engineers & Shipbuilders  
Kowloon Bay  
New Work & Repairs  
Flag "L"

## Fertilizer

Eastern Agricultural Fertilizer Co., 25 Des Voeux St.  
W. (25th St.) Singapore Building of Fertilizers

## Glass Merchants

A. Lee & Co., Glass Merchants,  
Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble  
Manufacturers, Electro-plated, Glass  
and Crockery Ware and Photo  
Supplies. 15, Queen's Road Central.  
Tel. Central No. 1215.

## Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of  
Haiphong and Hankow Roads. Few  
minutes from ferry.

## Importers &amp; Exporters

Chen Bros. & Co., Importers and  
Exporters and Commission Agents.  
Des Voeux Road.

## Kwang Sun &amp; Co.

35 Queen's Road Central (Manager).  
Kwang Hing Hin (Asst.) Tel. Cen. 3128.

## Laundering Co.

NIKKO—Japanese fine art carnet.  
21 Queen's Road Central. Tel. Cen. 1259

## Van Hing Loong

97-99 Queen's Road Central.  
General Storekeepers, Wine & Cigar  
Merchants, General Importers,  
Exporters of Chinese Produce  
Tel. Central 351.

## Patell &amp; Co.

P. O. Box 316

## Land &amp; Estate Agents

Pan Yick Cho, Land & Estate agents  
Tel. Cen. 911-1087  
25, Queen's Road Central.

## Leather Goods

Nam Kang Suitcase Co.,  
Best makers of Leather Suitcases,  
Hand Bags, Purse, Belts, etc.  
Pottinger St. 205 Queen's Rd. Ct.  
and 28 Hillier St.

## Merchants

Asia Commercial & Development Co.—  
China Bank Buildings (3rd floor) Tel. Cen. 3609

## Millinery

Madame Lily, Alexandra Building.  
Latest models and creations from  
Paris in Frock and Millinery.  
"The Centre of Fashion."

## Miners

China Commercial Co., Ltd.  
Miners, Importers and Exporters  
44-46 Queen's Road Ct. Tel. Cen. 2922

## Modistes

Madame Fling,  
31, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 589.  
(Latest Parisian to Joke)

## Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co. Phone 2422.  
43, Queen's Road Central

## Photographers

Mo Ching, Photographer.  
33, Joe House Street.  
Reasonable Prices (Branch).  
Developing & Printing undertaken.

## Rubbish &amp; Wood

Tankahke & Co., 30 Connaught Rd. W.  
Manufacturers of Rubber Foles and  
Singapore Wood. Tel. Central 4473.

## Scales

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

## Ship Chandlers

Chung Fook, 78 Connaught Rd. Ctl.  
First floor. Tel. Central 622.  
Shipchandler, Storekeepers and  
Comproder.

## E. Hing &amp; Co.

25 Wing Woo Street. Tel. Central 1116  
Mar. Merchants & Ship Chandlers,  
Managing Director—Mr. H. S. Chin.

## San Cheong Comproder.

General Provision Store.  
Naval & Military Contractor.  
No. 83, Praya East Wanchai.  
Telephone No. 3781.

## Wang Kee &amp; Co.

Comproder, Storekeepers & Coal  
Merchants, Ba set & Pilot supply  
No. 30 & 37, Connaught Road, Tel.  
Central No. 943.

## Photographers

Mo Ching, Photographer.  
33, Joe House Street.  
Reasonable Prices (Branch).  
Developing & Printing undertaken.

Mo Kwong Photo Studio  
129, Wallington Street.  
Photo Supplies and Developing.  
Art picture dealer.

## Rubbish &amp; Wood

Tankahke & Co., 30 Connaught Rd. W.  
Manufacturers of Rubber Foles and  
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Merchants, Ba set & Pilot supply  
No. 30 & 37, Connaught Road, Tel.  
Central No. 943.

## Shipowners

Man Wing S. S. Co., Ltd.  
38 Bonham Strand West. Tel. Cen. 1710  
Regular Fortnightly Service  
Hongkong and Shanghai via Hainan  
s.s. "Haitan"

## Thal Thuan S. S. Co., Ltd.

147 Wing Lok Street, East. Tel. Cen. 93  
s.s. "Derwent" s.s. "Bourbon"  
between Hongkong and Saigon

## Shoemakers

Jam Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machines  
and Accessories, Book & Shoe Mater.  
7 Pottinger Street.

## Silk Stores

D. Obellaram—Royal Silk Store.  
34 Queen's Road Central, Satin  
Crepe de Chine, Georgette and  
Brocade Silks.

## Fehoomull Bros.

38, Queen's Rd. C.

## Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co.  
Ladies and Gent's Tailors,  
10, D'Aguilar Street, New Materials  
of all descriptions. Tel. Cen. 9300.

## Ab Young, Tailors, Drapers &amp; Out-

fitters, Hat & Clothing, Suits made  
to order. No. 74, Queen's Road  
Central, Tel. Central No. 2439.

## Sung Cheong

Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailor.  
24, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor.

## Tobaccos, Cigarettes

British American Tobacco Co.  
(China), Ltd. 15-19 Connaught Road.

## Typewriters, Etc.

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Ctl.

## Wine &amp; Spirit Merchants

Kwan Yee, General Storekeeper  
Wine & Spirit Merchant.  
No. 102, Queen's Road Central

## THE NUDE.

## IS IT INDECENT?

A hawk appeared on remand  
before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning  
on a charge of selling cigarette  
cases with obscene, revolting and  
indecent pictures inscribed thereon.

Mr. T. H. King, D. S. P., prosecuted  
and Mr. M. H. Turner defended.  
Mr. Turner admitted that there was no doubt  
as to possession but raised the  
question of whether the pictures  
came within the definition of the  
words.

Mr. Turner pointed out that there  
were pictures sold in European  
shops, which were no less sugges-  
tive than those on the cases.  
Although the figures were  
mostly made there was nothing  
of a suggestive nature in any of  
the positions and attitudes, con-  
tinued Mr. Turner. Had they been  
half-clothed he would have con-  
sidered them infinitely more  
suggestive. Mr. Turner concluded  
by asking His Worship not to  
attach too much importance to the  
nationality of the figures, which he  
agreed, was European.

His Worship held the opinion  
that the figures were neither  
revolting nor obscene. However,  
he considered that a number were  
indecent and imposed a fine of \$5.  
Mr. Turner raised an objection  
when the D.S.P. applied for the  
removal of all the cases, numbering  
about 200. Mr. Turner immediately  
agreed to defer his decision until the  
goods had been sorted.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)  
"LYCAON" 18th Sept. London, Rotterdam and Hamburg  
"MENTOR" 22nd Sept. London, Rotterdam and Hamburg  
"ACAPTOR" 26th Sept. London, Rotterdam and Hamburg  
"PREMIER" 30th Sept. London, Rotterdam and Hamburg

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)  
"KT. TEMPLAR" 22nd Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"PROMETHEUS" 26th Sept. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"REXENOR" 30th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)  
"PHILOCTETES" 28th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and  
"TYNDAROS" 30th Sept. Vancouver.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)  
"BELLEROPHON" 28th Sept. via Suez and Boston.  
"PERSEUS" 30th Sept. via Suez and Boston.

## PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR" 22nd Sept. for Singapore & London  
"THESIAS" 26th Sept. for Singapore & London  
"SARPOON" 30th Sept. for Singapore, Marseilles & London  
"PATROCLOS" 3rd Oct. for Singapore, Marseilles & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
(John Swire & Sons Ltd.)  
AGENTS.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse has been restored.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIL are closed 15 minutes earlier than the  
times given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close  
at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the  
previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Manila ..... 10.30 a.m. (from Lincoln)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Shanghai ..... 10.30 a.m. (from Kowloon)  
Shanghai ..... 10.30 a.m. (from Kowloon)  
EUROPE via Suez & Negapatam (Letters and Papers) Hong Hwa  
London 10th Aug. (from Kowloon) Cheong

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Manila ..... 10.30 a.m. (from Madison)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

U.S.A. Canada, Japan and Shanghai ..... President McKinley

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Fort Bayard ..... 4 p.m.  
Manila ..... 5 p.m.  
Hainan ..... 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Shanghai, Japan, Honkoku & SAN FRAN.  
CISCO—due San Francisco 11th Oct.  
Ship sails at 10 a.m. 11th Sept.  
Saidon ..... 10.30 a.m.  
Java via Batavia ..... 11 a.m.  
Saidon ..... 11 a.m.  
Saidon ..... 1 p.m.  
Manila ..... 2 p.m.

Saidon ..... 2 p.m.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 13d. 15h. 50m.—Warning  
to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—  
Depression or typhoon of unknown  
intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 24  
N. Long. 119 E., moving W.S.W.

Sept. 13d. 20h. 20m.—Local  
signal No. 5 lighted.

Sept. 14d. 9h. 25m.—Local signal  
No. 1 hoisted.

Sept. 14d. 9h. 35m.—Warning to  
Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Ty-  
phoon of unknown intensity within  
60 miles of Lat. 22 N. Long. 119 E.,  
direction unknown.

Sept. 14d. 11h. 55m.—Pressure  
has increased considerably over  
the Pescadores, and decreased  
slightly at Shanghai, Labuan and  
Yap. It has increased slightly at  
other reporting stations.

The typhoon passed near the  
Pescadores last evening on a S.W.  
track. At 5 a.m. this morning it  
was in about Lat. 22 N. and Long.  
119 E. Its present direction of  
motion is unknown.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 p.m. to-day: 0.5 inch.  
Total since January 1st, 53.23 inches,  
against an average of 70.03 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at  
noon on September 15, 1928.

1. Formosa Channel. N.E. winds,  
strong moderating.

2. South coast of China between  
douchong and Hainan. Light, variable  
winds, possibly increasing to a gale; fair  
at first, rain later.

3. South coast of China between  
Yueh-chow and Hainan. Light, variable  
winds, possibly increasing to a gale; fair  
at first, rain later.

4. South coast of China between  
Hainan and Hainan. Light, variable  
winds, possibly increasing to a gale; fair  
at first, rain later.

5. South coast of China between  
Hainan and Hainan. Light, variable  
winds, possibly increasing to a gale; fair  
at first, rain later.

6. South coast of China between  
Hainan and Hainan. Light, variable  
winds, possibly increasing to a gale; fair  
at first, rain later.

7. South coast of China between  
Hainan and Hainan. Light, variable  
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at first, rain later.

8. South coast of China between  
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9. South coast of China between  
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11. South coast of China between  
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12. South coast of China between  
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13. South coast of China between  
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